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ITALY IS AWE-STRUCK

Cabinet Has Decided to Press Its Resignation.

BALDISSERA IN COMMAND

Military Advocate General Will Investigate Baratieri.

WHY ATTACK WAS MADE AND FAILED

Indignation of Republicans Against the Government Expressed at Meetings and in Riots.

FIVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS KILLED

Only Forty of Two Hundred and Forty-seven Officers Survive, and the Invading Army Retreats.

ROME, March 4.—The Cabinet held a protracted meeting this morning, and unanimously decided to press the acceptance of their resignations, desiring to leave to the Crown complete liberty of action.

Premier Crispi this afternoon announced to King Humbert the decision of the Cabinet to resign, which will be communicated to the Chambers to-morrow.

Advices from Massowah received by the Government announce that Gen. Baldissera, the newly appointed Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Africa, assumed command to-day.

The Government has instructed the Military Advocate General to examine into the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign by Gen. Baratieri, and determine whether or not the latter shall be arraigned before a council of war.

Gen. Baratieri's report of the battle, received by the Government, explains why the Italians made their attack upon the Abyssinians and why the former were defeated.

Gen. Albertone's brigade, the report says, had advanced too far and lost contact with the main army. To protect them Baratieri was obliged to move forward. The white troops of Albertone's command did not resist the assault of the Abyssinians and fell back in disorder, hindering the artillery from taking position.

The black troops of the brigade were braver and fought with more vigor than the whites. It is difficult, Gen. Baratieri says, to ascertain the Italian losses accurately. Large numbers of men are missing, who are supposed to be dead or have been taken prisoners.

The Republicans and Socialists organized demonstrations last evening in several of the principal cities and towns of Italy, and denounced the African policy of the Ministry. A crowd in Milan, in attempting to burst through a cordon of troops became so frenzied that they hurled themselves against the bayonets of the soldiers. One man was killed and seven were wounded.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, had a conference with King Humbert and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, this morning. All of the Italian Princes have again asked permission to go to Abyssinia.

A meeting of students of the university was held this morning, which, before its close, resulted in a struggle in which several of those present were more or less seriously injured. During the progress of the meeting, an excited discussion took place between the Radical students and those of the Monarchist Party, the former denouncing in unmeasured terms the policy of the Government in respect to the conduct of the campaign in Africa.

The Monarchists cheered the King and the army, and from words the participants in the debate came to blows, and knives were drawn and freely used. Several of the students were severely wounded. The Radical students had invited Signor Vendemini, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, to make a speech at the meeting, and he attempted to do so, but was compelled by the uproar to stop, and finally to withdraw from the hall.

The excitement finally subsided, and the Monarchists, who were in the minority, gave their approval to a resolution expressing hope that victory would return to the Italian arms, and acclaiming the King and the army.

NAPLES, March 4.—A party of students attempted a riotous manifestation here today against the policy pursued by the Government relative to the African campaign. The mob was dispersed by the police, but not until after a severe encounter. Many of the rioters were arrested.

PARIS, March 4.—A dispatch from Aden to the Matin says that the Italians lost 5,000 men in last Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says that of the 247 officers under Gen. Baratieri who took part in the battle against the Abyssinians on Sunday, only forty returned. Among the killed were Gen. Albertone and Col. Galliano, the latter of whom was in command of the Italian garrison which defended Makalle when that place was besieged by the Abyssinians.

Gen. Arimondi was seriously wounded. Gen. Dabormida, with the remnant of his brigade, succeeded in rejoining Gen. Baratieri after having fought their way through the enemy's lines. The Italians are in full retreat toward Asmara.

The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Rome correspondent saying that Gen. Baratieri, upon his return to Italy, will be tried by court-martial under Articles 72 and 89 of the Military Code, which fix the punishment for officers who abandon their posts before the enemy at degradation to the ranks, followed by death.

The charges against Baratieri are based upon his own admission that he left the field while the troops under his command were fighting without knowing the fate of the columns under Gens. Dabormida and Arimondi, and retreated 100 kilometers in twenty-four hours.

The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Rome stating that the Italian losses in Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians were 10,000 killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

Life of Triple Alliance in Peril.

LONDON, March 4.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the defeat of the Italians at Adowa by the Abyssinians absorbs all political interest. Nobody is blind, the correspondent says, to the fact that the Italian defeat may lead to a total revolution of political affairs in Italy, whereby the existence of the Triple Alliance may be endangered.

Kaiser Condoles with Humbert.

BERLIN, March 4.—Emperor William today visited Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, and requested him to convey to King Humbert an expression of his sympathy with Italy over her reverses in Africa.

BIG BLAZE IN A FACTORY.

Midnight Fire in Long Island City Fanned by the Fierce Wind—Full Force of Firemen Called.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 4.—Fire started in the engine room of the Peter Young bag factory, in this city, shortly after 11 o'clock to-night.

The flames, fanned by the wind, rapidly spread through the main building, a two-story brick structure, which was completely destroyed.

The big warehouse was next attacked, and at midnight it looked as if it would also be a total loss.

The flames at that time seemed to be beyond the control of the firemen. The whole department was at work, and in addition half a dozen tugs were throwing streams from the river.

Directly opposite the buildings are two large glass factories. One of them belongs to the Ravenswood Art Glass Company. It looked as if both would be consumed.

The firemen have been barely able to keep the flames from catching the old Bodine Castle, near by. It is one of the oldest buildings on Long Island, built after the Spanish style, and is still occupied as a residence.

The fire extends from the river front to Vernon Avenue, near Harris Avenue, and the whole section is threatened.

The district is directly opposite the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The flames were so bright that the convicts could be seen peering out of their windows and watching the progress of the fire.

The loss is about $45,000.

Viewed from THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building the fire presented an imposing sight. It semed to extend over a large area, and, fanned by the wind, it lighted up a long stretch of this city's water front, Blackwell's Island, and the territory on the Long Island shore.

The shipping along both shores stood out in bold relief, and buildings stood forth as if lighted up by sunlight. The wind shifted now and then, and when coming from the northeast it appeared as if acres of buildings were covered with sheets of flames. Again, when it died down, one bright mass was shown, with sparks and smoke ascending in volumes.

BLOWN INTO THE EAST RIVER.

Col. J. R. White Rescued by a Policeman—John P. Faure's Escape.

John R. White, Superintendent of the new boathouse for lodgers at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, came near being a victim of the windstorm yesterday. He late in the afternoon was standing about ten feet from the bulkhead at Twenty-sixth Street talking with Commissioner John P. Faure of the Department of Charities, which has established the floating lodging house.

The Commissioner had just finished an inspection of the completed boat. Suddenly a gust of wind struck them. Col. White was literally lifted by the wind and carried over the stringpiece, falling into the water of the East River about ten feet from the pier.

Policeman John Spencer, who was near by, plunged in after Col. White and supported him until a rope was thrown to them. Then they were dragged out. Both were suffering severely from shock, and Col. White was unconscious. They were hurried into Bellevue Hospital, close by, where they were cared for.

Commissioner Faure narrowly escaped a similar experience. The same gust took possession of him, but he was tripped by a piece of timber and fell on his back before reaching the water's edge.

Col. White recovered from the effects of his cold bath under the treatment of the hospital physicians, and was later taken to his home, 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in a carriage.

SHE PROTESTED TO LINCOLN'S STATUE.

An Old Woman Asks What He Thinks of the Nearness of Marquette.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding the tactful efforts of the Capitol police, the Marquette Statue still attracts the attention of cranks and other visitors to Statuary Hall. Some excitement was created to-day by a venerable-appearing old woman who laid a card on the Lincoln Statue, which stands beside that of Marquette, addressed "Dear Uncle Abraham," and asking if his serene spirit did not protest against the close proximity of the statue of the Jesuit father.

The officers who guard the hall permitted the card to remain until lthe woman could be persuaded to leave the building, which she did a little later. The card was then removed and preserved as one of the curiosities of the occasion.

The incident attracted a crowd of curious persons to the vicinity, which resulted in a heated discussion between two strangers as to the propriety of permitting the figure of Marquette to remain in Statuary Hall. Both men became so noisy that they were removed by the police.

Died in the Bridge Waiting Room.

Anton Welgand, seventy-two years old, a varnisher, died in the waiting room at the Brooklyn terminus of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge at 6:30 o'clock last night.

He was on his way to this city, and while standing on the platform was seen to reel, and was caught by several men. Bridge policemen, seeing that he was ill, carried him down stairs to the waiting room, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned. Before his arrival the man was dead. The surgeon said he believed death was due to heart disease.

Anton Welgand was unmarried, and lived with his sister at 228 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

Charles Oxx's Cottage Burned.

Fire was discovered at 9 o'clock last night in the two-story frame cottage at Sheepshead Bay Road and the Ocean Parkway, near the Brighton Beach race track, in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.

The cottage was owned by Charles Oxx, a racing man. The damage is estimated at $5,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

"I Sing the Juice Scots Bear Can Mak." Train's Rare Old Blended Glenlivet. Sold everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

RAINES CAUGHT NAPPING

The Excise Bill Not Made a Senate Special Order for To-day.

MAY BE POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY

The Ontario Statesman Falls into a Pit of His Own Digging and Is Inexpressibly Indignant.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Raines has been caught napping by Senator Cantor, and as a result his bill for the plundering of the cities has not yet been made a special order in the Senate for to-morrow.

Mr. Raines may be pardoned, for he has had other things on his mind for the last two days, and at the time when he should have been wide awake yesterday, looking after his iniquitous measure, the voters out in his County of Ontario were registering a protest against something. They were voting against Raines and the "machine" he represents. The best information in this city to-night as to the results in the town elections in Ontario County held yesterday is that the Democrats have made large gains in many of the important towns near the home of the author and backer of this unjust Republican measure. These gains were in the towns of Phelps, Victor, and Bloomfield, and possibly others.

Senator Raines may have been pondering on these earliest signs of revolt or apathy on the part of the Republicans when he was driving the Republican "machine" under full steam over the heads of all opposition, in his frantic efforts to hurry the Excise bill along. At any rate, he failed yesterday to make his notice of suspension of the rules effective. The result is simply one of annoyance to Mr. Raines, for the real progress of the bill will not be delayed. It will, however, be necessary for the party to further advertise its unseemly haste with this important bill, and it will emphasize the gag methods which Raines & Co. have adopted.

Mr. Raines, early in the day's session, asked that his bill be sent to the Committee on Rules, and no one objected. It was the intention of Mr. Raines, then, to move to suspend the rules and make his bill the special order for to-morrow in general orders; then to make it a special order for final action Friday.

After the Greater New-York bill was out of the way, Mr. Raines made his motion, and the four rules specified in the notice were suspended.

Senator Raines had been looking across the circle at Mr. Cantor, gloating over the utter helplessness of the minority. Mr. Cantor allowed the motion to go without objection, and was so gracious as to allow all four rules to be suspended by one vote, rather than insist on a separate motion for each, as he might have done.

When Mr. Cantor did that Mr. Raines wore a look of triumph on his face, as if he had reduced the minority to a point where it had "laid down." But the look of triumph was only for a moment. When the rules, Nos. 1, 9, 12, and 19, had been suspended, Mr. Cantor, with the utmost suavity and good nature, arose, and, bowing to Mr. Raines, proceeded to read Rule 4, which says that no bill may be considered out of its calendar order unless by direction of a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Mr. Raines was at first evidently surprised to learn there was such a rule, and then disgusted that he had not provided for its suspension. His look of triumph was gone. He glared at Mr. Cantor as if he would like to eat him. He was so completely unprepared for this that he had no argument to make.

With charming good nature Senator Cantor read the rule again, and then had the Clerk read it. Then he called for a ruling from the Chair whether the bill could be considered out of order while that rule was in effect.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was in the chair. He evidently wanted to make a ruling in accordance with the "machine" programme, but he was too fair-minded to do so. The case was plain, and while Mr. Raines cast appealing looks at Lieut. Gov. Saxton, the latter held that Mr. Cantor was right.

There were not enough Republicans present to suspend the rule, and so Mr. Raines was compelled to let the bill lie where it was, contenting himself with giving notice that he would to-morrow move to suspend Rule 4, which had caused him all the trouble. He was nearer white heat than he has been at any time. It was the first time when the bill has been under consideration that the majority has not had absolutely its own way, either by sheer force or by the aid of a presiding officer willing to obey machine orders at the expense of rules.

"I'll bring in a rule that will muzzle the whole outfit," said Senator Raines, when asked what his method of procedure would be.

The bill may be considered in general orders to-morrow if Mr. Raines shall move to suspend Rule 4 early in the session, and shall fix the hour for consideration some time later in the day. Technically, such a proceeding would be regular. Senator Cantor says, however, that such action never has been taken, so far as he remembers, and would be so far out of the ordinary as to be almost revolutionary. If taken, it will be another indication of the haste of the majority to dispose of the unjust measure.

Mr. Raines gave notice that he would move a call of the Senate to-morrow and Friday. As soon as the session adjourned he called a meeting of the Committee on Rules. He is a member, and the other members are Senators Ellsworth and Cantor. The meeting was held to-night. It considered a rule which would fix a time for a final vote on the bill. Senator Cantor maintained that, under the Constitutional requirement that a bill must be on the desks for three days in its final form, no vote could be taken before Saturday. The question was not settled. It is possible that, to avoid any chance of violating the Constitution, the rule may fix Monday night as the time for taking the final vote. The Committee on Rules will meet again to-morrow morning to settle the question.

OPPOSED TO LOCAL OPTION.

Temperance Men of This City Talk of a Great Moral Safeguard.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Committee on Excise gave a joint hearing this afternoon on bills for the Sunday opening of saloons and the Sunday opening referendum bill. The Rev C. S. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New-York, spoke against Sunday opening and local option for the cities of the first class.

"The Legislature," he said, "had no right to submit to local political considerations a great moral safeguard. Special privileges for traffic in a dangerous and demoralizing commodity will lead to appeals for the extension of the privilege to other branches of trade."

Col. Benjamin F. Watson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Church Temperance Society, attacked the integrity of the big petition in favor of local option. "Were the signatures obtained by free will or free drinks?" he asked.

Robert Graham, representing the Church Temperance Society and the Committee of Fifty of New-York City churches, said it was not possible to get a free ballot and fair count in New-York City on local option. Only eight years ago he found that eighteen brewers held 4,700 chattel mortgages on saloon property valued at nearly $5,000,000. "This," he said, "is enough to turn the tide of an election."

The Rev. C. H. Mead and A. A. A. Robbins of New-York City also spoke against the bills. This closed the hearing.

A hearing was given by the Assembly Excise Committee to-day on the Adler Excise bill, which allows restaurants to sell alcoholic beverages with meals on Sunday. Those who appeared and argued for a favorable report of the bill were Fred C. Cottman, Dr. John Friedrich, and Henry Nichols, all of New-York City. The delegation represented the German-American Reform Union and the United Society for Liberal Sunday Laws.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

The Venerable Prelate Died Suddenly in St. Louis Yesterday—His Long and Successful Career.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick died suddenly at the Archiepiscopal residence, 3,818 Lindell Boulevard, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Archbishop became ill this forenoon, and Dr. Gregory was summoned. He soon ascertained that but a few hours of life remained.

Archbishop Kain was notified, and he and the members of the household and the Archbishop's faithful nurse assembled around the bedside. The prayers for the dying were recited, and the rites of extreme unction were administered.

Archbishop Kenrick was conscious throughout, and apparently in no pain. He seemed to recognize those about his bedside, and occasionally opened his eyes and looked about the room. Toward noon the dying man's breathing became more fitful and irregular. A crucifix was placed in his hands and he repeated the prayers of the Church chanted by one of the Jesuit fathers, who had been summoned.

The Archbishop sank into an unconscious state shortly after 12 o'clock, and it was evident that the end was near. At 1:30 o'clock he drew a long sigh and his life passed away as calmly and serenely as though he was dropping into sleep.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but telegrams have been sent to Cardinal Satolli, who is in Denver, and it is expected he will come here immediately and officiate at the funeral. It is expected that the Archbishop's body will lie in state for several days, and that the funeral ceremonies will take place next Sunday.

Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806. His earliest inclinations seem to have been to the ecclesiastical state, and he entered Maynooth College. He was ordained a priest March 6, 1832. Father Kenrick spent a year as curate at Rathmines. His brother, the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, subsequently Archbishop of Baltimore, was then Bishop of Philadelphia, and induced him to come to this country. Peter Richard settled in Philadelphia in October, 1833, took charge of the theological seminary of the diocese, was rector of the cathedral and Vicar General to his brother. For a while, too, he was editor of The Catholic Herald.

Father Kenrick remained eight years in Philadelphia, doing effective service in successive charge of several parishes. Bishop Rosatti of St. Louis, feeling the need of a coadjutor, went to Philadelphia to consult with Bishop Kenrick on the subject. He was so favorably impressed with the young priest that he petitioned for his appointment, which was granted, and Nov. 30, 1841, Father Kenrick was consecrated Bishop of Drasa in partibus infidelium and coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Louis.

The new Bishop took charge of the diocese, which embraced Missouri, Western Illinois, Arkansas, and the then Western Territory to the Pacific, Sept. 27, 1843, when Mgr. Rosatti died at Rome.

It was found necessary by the authorities in Rome to make a new ecclesiastical provinces, in 1847, cutting them from the extensive territory belonging to New-Orleans, and among them was that of St. Louis. Mgr. Kenrick was first Archbishop.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick's advancement to the episcopacy was celebrated in St. Louis in 1891.

He was deposed from the duties of Archbishop in June, 1895, on account of advancing years and increasing infirmities. He was succeeded by Bishop John J. Kain. Since his retirement Archbishop Kenrick has been living quietly in his St. Louis home.

SEEMED TO AMUSE MAYOR STRONG.

What He Said About Mr. Roosevelt's Speech at Baltimore.

Mayor Strong's attention was called yesterday to that section of President Roosevelt's Baltimore speech, delivered Tuesday night, in which he said:

"We have had the same trouble in New-York, where, after the people overthrew one set of bosses, those who were elected thought that they had been elected to do the same things that the others had been overthrown for doing."

The Mayor laughed heartily and said: "Well, now, whom do you suppose he means? Could he be referring to the head of the City Government? I am sure I don't know whom he means. You better ask Teddy."

The Mayor remarked incidentally that he had appointed Mr. Roosevelt in place of Charles H. Murray. "And Mr. Murray," added the Mayor, "worked as hard as anybody else in this city for the success of the reform movement."

SAYS MR. BALFOUR IS DELUDED.

Irishmen, Declares Recorder Goff, Will Always Be Against England.

BOSTON, March 4.—Recorder John W. Goff of New-York delivered a lecture this evening in Music Hall on the "Life and Times of Robert Emmet," before a large audience. The lecture was given upon invitation of the Clan-Na-Gael of Massachusetts.

"Let not Mr. Balfour delude himself," the Recorder said, "into believing what he recently proclaimed at Glasgow, 'that, at this time of national danger, when England might have to fight for her very existence, Irishmen at home and in the colonies would join an undivided host in defense of the empire.'

"Let him hear the truth—that wherever the flag of England is planted, wheresoever her interests, political or commercial, are involved, whether to resist invasion in Boerland or to repel aggression in Venezuela, there is an Irishman, an avenger ready to strike a blow at the enemy of his race."

A. P. A. in St. Louis School Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—A light vote was cast yesterday for members of the Board of School Directors. There were three tickets—Republican, Democratic, and Citizens'. The Republicans elected six and the Democrats five Directors. There are eleven hold-over Directors, all Republicans, giving them twelve majority. The issue was distinctly A. P. A., and all the Republicans elected were indorsed by that society.

The Heaviest Patent List on Record.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Last week 1,140 applications for patents were received, the largest in the history of the Patent Office in any single week, indicating a renewal of business prosperity.

North River Bridge Bill Signed.

ALBANY, March 4.—Gov. Morton has signed the bill extending from 1897 to 1907 the time for completing the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

What every one says must be true—that Sparkling Arethusa Spring Water is the best.—Adv.

SPAIN IN A BAD TEMPER

Duke of Tetuan Will Replace Elduayen as Foreign Minister.

UNLIMITED CREDIT FOR ARTILLERY

Shops and Universities Are Closed, but Students Defy the Police and Trample on Our Flag.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A EUROPEAN PROTEST

A Rector at Barcelona Commands the Police to Disperse and They Quit—Many Persons Are Injured.

MADRID, March 4.—Señor Elduayen, who was recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to the Duke of Tetuan, has resigned, saying that it was considered desirable that the Minister who began negotiations with the United States and other countries in regard to Cuba should complete them. It is understood that the Duke of Tetuan will succeed the retiring Foreign Minister and take the oath of office to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the universities should be closed for the present. The Ministers also agreed to an unlimited credit for the purchase of artillery and to call for recruits of naval infantry and sailors.

A demonstration was attempted this afternoon by the students of the university, but the police were on the alert, and the disorderly proceedings were speedily suppressed. Later 400 students of the School of Medicine and a number of citizens who had joined them were dispersed by the police. They soon reassembled, however, whistling at and jeering the officers.

One group of students who were standing close by a Lieutenant of Police called the latter a coward, and several of them attempted to strike him, whereupon the Lieutenant drew his revolver. The police and gendarmes immediately charged with drawn swords upon the rioters. In the mêlée which ensued a few persons were injured. All places of business in the neighborhood were closed.

This morning a party of veterinary students invited the female employes in several cigar factories to unite with them in a demonstration of protest against the action of the United States Congress in regard to Cuba. Their invitation, however, was declined.

A group of university students and citizens who were attempting to incite the public to make a riotous demonstration today were charged upon by the police with drawn swords, and were driven into nearby cafés and houses. A number of them took refuge in the university, where they trampled upon and afterward burned an American flag. Sixteen of the rioters were taken into custody and will be severely punished.

It is asserted upon good authority that Spain is now in communication with the several European Ministries with a view of securing their agreement to a joint protest in the event of President Cleveland recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans.

A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial says a notice has been posted secretly in Havana stating that President Cleveland has approved of the action of the United States Congress with reference to Cuba.

The dispatch also says that Gomez and Maceo are hard pressed by the Government troops.

BARCELONA, March 4.—A large number of students carrying banners assembled this morning at the doors of the university, where they were addressed by several speakers. The police attempted to disperse the gathering, but were resisted by the students, who met the officers with volleys of stones and other missiles.

A charge was ordered and the officers advanced upon the students, who retired and took refuge within the university building, closing the doors in the face of the police. The latter finally forced an entrance in the rear of the building, but were met by the rector of the university, who ordered them to leave the premises at once.

The police retired and the students emerged, when they were again attacked by the officers, and a fierce fight ensued, at the height of which a party of mounted gendarmes arrived and were greeted with cheers by the students. The commander of the gendarmes ordered the students to disperse, which they did upon his promise that they should be protected against the police. In the encounter with the officers many persons were injured.

HAVANA'S VIEW OF CONGRESS.

A Battle of Two Hours Results in Defeat of the Insurgents.

From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 4.—Great interest has been aroused here by the news from Washington regarding the action of Congress in regard to Cuba, and the assurances from Madrid that President Cleveland will refuse to sign the bill recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents are hailed here with joy. The Spanish hope that the Congress of the United States will reconsider its action. The feeling continues intense, but no disturbances have occurred.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered that the election for members of the Cortes be held April 19.

Lieut. Col. Arce, in command of a column of 450 Spanish troops, has had an engagement with 4,000 insurgents under the leaders Bandera, Guirra, and Sanchez on the Oyalita estate, near Santo Domingo. The battle lasted two hours, at the end of which time the insurgents were dislodged from their positions and compelled to retire. They lost twenty-four killed and many wounded. One Lieutenant and five privates of the Spanish force were killed, and a Major and thirteen privates were wounded. The manager of the estate, Bernardo Duarte, and several of the workmen were killed during the engagement, and one woman was found dead after the fight.

The railroad bridge at Tinguaro, on the Cardenas and Jucaro line, and the station at Retamal have been burned by the insurgents, as has also the bridge at Coocdrilo, on the Sanchez branch of the Matanzas road.

The canefields in the vicinity of Sagua are being burned by the rebels.

The insurgents have fired upon the forts at the town of Quemado, La Guines, and the fort at Potosi, between Guanabacea and Regla, in the Havana Province, has also been fired upon by a small band of rebels. Additional troops have been sent to both places.

The rebel leaders Calunga, Regino, and Alfonso are reported to be dead. The keeper of the lighthouse at San Antonio, at the west end of the island, has abandoned the place, and the light has been extinguished. The rebels fired upon the coast defense vessel Mensagero from boats, several of the balls fired passing through the vessel's sides. The rebels, however, were finally driven away.

A CALLAZO SCHOONER CAPTURED.

United States Revenue Cutter Gets Arms Intended for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Treasury is informed that Capt. Herring of the revenue cutter Morrill seized yesterday, forty miles from Port Tampa, Fla., the schooner G. R. Mallory, loaded with arms and ammunition. The vessel and cargo were turned over to the Collector, who will be guided by the advice of the United States District Attorney as to detaining her.

The arms thus captured belong to one of the schooners of Gen. Collazo's expedition, it is said. It is understood here that they include those which were seized by the United States authorities at Cedar Keys last August, consisting of 300 guns and 300,000 cartridges, to which about ten tons more had been added.

The Spanish authorities do not conceal their disappointment that the men on the other schooner of Collazo's fleet were not captured simultaneously, in order to constitute an armed expedition within the terms of the statute, but are gratified that these needed supplies, which have already been kept from the insurgents over six months, will have to be embarked in some other way.

Gen. Collazo sailed for Cuba from Tampa Monday on the steamer Ardall.

MRS. EALY'S FALL FROM A WINDOW.

An Accident at the Hotel Beresford That May Result in Her Death—Her Skull Possibly Fractured.

Mrs. John W. Ealy fell from a window of her apartments on the second floor of the Hotel Beresford, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, just before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sustained injuries which may cause her death.

How the accident happened no one can tell. No one was with Mrs. Ealy at the time.

The accident was first made known by a boy, who ran into the hotel breathless from haste and excitement and was at first unable to speak. He soon managed to tell the clerk that a woman had fallen from a window into the area on the Eighth Avenue side of the hotel.

A dozen clerks, hallboys, and boarders rushed out of the hotel and found Mrs. Ealy lying unconscious in the area and bleeding from several wounds on her head. The left side of her face was apparently crushed in.

Mrs. Ealy was taken up hastily, but tenderly, and was carried to her apartments, where one of the windows was found to be open.

Messengers were sent in great haste for Dr. John J. Crain of 43 West Seventy-seventh Street, Dr. J. A. Wright of the Hotel Endicott, and Dr. A. J. McCosh, Surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Crain, who was the first to arrive, found that the unfortunate woman was suffering from concussion of the brain and possible fracture of the base of her skull, and that her condition was critical. This diagnosis was confirmed by the other physicians on their arrival at the hotel.

Mr. Ealy was at once summoned to the hotel by telegraph, and in the meantime the physicians did their utmost to restore the patient to consciousness, but without avail.

When Mr. Ealy arrived at the hotel he was overcome with grief, and fears were entertained that his reason might give way, but he was finally calmed by the use of sedatives.

Mrs. Ealy had not recovered consciousness at midnight.

She is thirty-two years old. She is a woman of rare personal attractions, and of high intellectual and social qualities. She and her husband have occupied one of the finest apartments in the hotel for the last four years, spending their Summers in Orange, N. J. They have no children.

Mr. Ealy is the President of the J. W. Ealy Publishing Company, which has offices at 280 Broadway and 326 Pearl Street.

It is fought that Mrs. Ealy raised the window to look out and lost her balance. She fell a distance of twenty-seven feet.

HERBERT WHITCOMB SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Had Loaned Trust Funds Which He Should Have Disbursed To-day.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 4.—Herbert Whitcomb, a son of ex-School Trustee James Whitcomb, shot himself in the head at 6:30 o'clock this evening at his father's residence, corner of Fulton and Halsey Streets, Astoria. It is feared that he will not recover.

Whitcomb is twenty-one years old. He was considerably in debt, the members of the family say, and had loaned money which he held in trust, and which he would have had to pay over to-morrow. For some time he had been worrying over this fact, and had become very melancholy.

He went to his room this evening, and not long afterward a pistol shot was heard. He was found lying on the floor with a pistol wound over his right eye. Dr. Fitch was summoned, but gave little hope for Whitcomb's recovery.

MRS. WASLER A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Burglar Struck Her and Trod on Her Toes, but She Held on to Him.

"If there were more women like you in New-York, madam, there would be less crime," said Magistrate Deuel, in Essex Market Court yesterday, to Mrs. Rachel Wasler of 43 Hester Street. Mrs. Wasler was aroused at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by footsteps in her room, and sprang out of bed in time to see a man disappearing with her husband's new suit of clothes. She followed him and caught him on the stairs. He struck her several times in the face and trod on her toes, but she held on to him and screamed for help. Her cries brought several of the male tenants in the house, and the burglar, who gave his name as Jacob Goldstein, 25 Ludlow Street, was captured and turned over to a policeman. He denied the charge, but was held for trial.

GOV. MORTON WAS NOT INJURED.

An Axle of His Cutter Broke and He Was Forced to Walk.

ALBANY, March 4.—A report was circulated about the Capitol this afternoon that Gov. Morton had been seriously injured in a runaway.

Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, in speaking of the matter, said:

"The Governor left the Capitol shortly after 1 o'clock to get lunch at the Executive Mansion. He and Col. Marvin were driven over by the Governor's coachman in a double-seated, single-horse cutter. When on Eagle Street, near Madison Avenue, the front axle broke; but the horse did not run. The Governor and Col. Marvin got out and walked the remaining two blocks to the mansion. Neither of them was injured in the slightest."

Libel Against La Bourgogne.

The Atlas Line Steamship Company yesterday filed a libel against the French Line steamship La Bourgogne in the sum of $400,000 for loss on the steamship Ailsa and her cargo, sunk by collision in the fog of last Saturday. The Campagnie Générale Transatlantique will probably furnish security to-day.

Death of the Countess de Chabot.

A cable dispatch announces the death at her residence in Paris of the Countess de Chabot.

The Countess was the daughter of the late Henry Heyward. She was the widow of Herbert Gallatin of New-York when married in June, 1875, in Paris, to Count Auguste Rohan de Chabot.

The Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business stood at $124,378,167. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $873,200.

TAKING A SECOND THOUGHT

Congress Disposed to Go Slow in Future Action Regarding Cuba.

SENATE REJECTS HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

A Conference Asked in Order to Harmonize the Utterances of the Two Legislative Bodies.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOT TO BE DRIVEN

He Would Not Hesitate to Veto a Joint Resolution if He Should Deem It Improper or Inopportune.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is one thing to vote as the crowd votes, and quite another to vote as one thinks. A member of the House, who is a sympathizer with the Cubans, but who does not see why the United States should undertake to determine the result of the Cuban revolution, to-day expressed the opinion that the effect of the declaration of Congress is not understood by members who voted for it, and who think that there should be some active intervention by the United States. This member, who voted for the Hitt resolutions, said:

"If there had been a Republican President in the White House, the resolutions would not have been introduced or passed. They should not have been passed. A declaration of neutrality, such as Spain made when the Confederacy was started, would have been sufficient. So far as I can make out, all that the Cubans have secured is the opportunity to raise money by bonds. It is difficult to find any members of the Congress who are anxious to invest in Cuban bonds, although nothing would sound so truly like sympathy as a universal offer on the part of Congress to lend money to the Cubans to carry on the war against Spain."

It is one thing to be sympathetic and another to indulge in sympathy which sacrifices, unnecessarily, established friendships. The Congress may imagine that the time has come for us to take part in the Cuban struggle, but the President may believe that there is not yet any better reason than was found by Gen. Grant under similar circumstances for proceeding to extremity.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has refused to accept the House Cuban resolutions as a substitute for its own. The Senate has sustained this position, and the House has been asked for a conference on the matter. The Senate conferrees are Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge, all of whom are in favor of some action by the Congress favorable to the insurgents. If the conferrees on the part of the House shall stand firm there is little doubt that the three Senators just named will be willing to surrender unless the Senate shall decide, for once, to hold out against the House.

At the meeting this morning of the Committee on Foreign Relations there was a division of sentiment, the majority taking the ground the resolutions substituted by the House were much more ambiguous than those of the Senate.

This was charged especially with reference to the second clause of the House resolutions, wherein it is stated that "the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, of the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by a choice of the people of Cuba," &c.

It was maintained during the argument in committee that under such a resolution this Government would be committed to a settlement of the trouble by Cuba on the basis of an agreement of any sort with Spain that permitted Spain to still retain her control and domination of the island. The actual independence of the island was insisted upon as an essential feature of any resolution that may meet the final concurrence of the two houses.

While the outcome of the matter may not accurately be foretold, it is certain that the knowledge of the opinion of the President relative to the Cuban situation has had a dampening effect upon some of the jingoes in both houses, who realize that the President is not to be driven to a step which might place the Government in a most embarrassing position.

There has been heard to-day talk about expressing the views of Congress in a joint resolution. The Conference Committee is barred by practice from taking such a step as neither house proposed that form, and the conferrees are confined to the propositions of the respective houses. In view of the fact that the President will do nothing at present in the line proposed by Congress, it is regarded as probable that an effort will be made in each house to secure the adoption of a joint resolution in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, with the idea of forcing the President to take action one way or the other. Those who assume to know how the President views the relations of this country with Spain say that there is no doubt he would veto a joint resolution if he considered it to be ill-advised, without reference to the feelings of the jingo gentlemen or the rumpus which they might be expected to try to raise.

It is a safe proposition that if the Senate and House conferrees agree upon one or the other of the resolutions now before them, and the report is accepted, the question of Cuban recognition will drop for the time being. Believing this, a great many who voted with the jingoes hope that the conferrees will reach an agreement, and thus dispose of the matter.

Side Armor Shipped to Russia.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 4.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-night made a shipment of 300 tons of side armor for the battleship Sevastopol, to Russia, and a large shipment of gun material to the Washington Navy Yard. The ordnance works are running at their full capacity.

The President Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber returned from New-York to Washington this morning at 8 o'clock. They were met at the Pennsylvania station by the White House carriage and were driven directly to the Executive Mansion.

A Few Great Coats Among Them. $20 for your choice of 100 overcoats, formerly $30 and $40. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH ST.—Adv.

HOUSING OF THE POOR

Discussions at the Conference in the Charities Building.

PROF. ADLER CALLS FOR CITY AID

Addresses by Bishop Potter, Mayor Strong, T. L. Thomas, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Others.

The Improved Housing Conference, held under the auspices of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, concluded its proceedings yesterday in the United Charities Building, with a large and varied programme.

The Committee on Visitation in the morning visited the Mayor's office, the Street Cleaning Department, the People's Baths, Police Headquarters, the University Settlement, and the Tenement House Building Company. The committee enjoyed luncheon at the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street.

The conference passed the afternoon and evening in the reading of papers and the delivering of impromptu speeches. A feeling of good humor prevailed in the afternoon and evening, until Prof. Felix Adler, who arrived late, dropped a bombshell in the shape of a pessimistic address, which tore to pieces the preceding speaker, E. T. Potter, and awoke generally in the minds of his hearers the feeling that there was still a tremendous amount to accomplish in the direction of the better housing of the poor.

In scathing language Prof. Adler denounced the apathy of New-York. He said that thirty years ago the city was tinkering away at this question, and was then only first awakened out of its stupor by the fear of the cholera.

Prof. Adler was loudly applauded.

Bishop Potter opened the afternoon session at 4 o'clock. All citizens of New-York, he said, should rightly be interested in the movement. The value of fresh air should never be underestimated. There are some who believe, he said, that Uticus fell out of the window while St. Paul was preaching because of the foul air and bad ventilation of the room. The Bishop said, with a laugh, that he does not pin himself to this exegesis, but thinks the accident was more likely to have been due to a long sermon. He continued:

It would be a great misfortune if the people of our city, who claim to be actuated by high ideas, should be indifferent to this movement, which has so much to do with the intellectual and moral, as well as the physical, life. I am not here to speak as an expert concerning the question immediately before us, for we have speakers here who can abundantly do justice to the task.

I remember a meeting twenty years ago in the interest of tenement-house reform. We were then told by a very eloquent and powerful voice that we should attempt our reform in vain, unless the people themselves helped themselves. We were told that the class of people we were dealing with would turn a palace into a tenement in a few weeks.

I protested against this at the time, and I still believe that those who are the less favored of our citizens in point of at any rate of sufficient intelligence to enable them to value and appreciate the opportunities that may be given to them. It belongs to us, especially to those of us who are stewards of wealth, to give to them these opportunities, and I am glad to congratulate New-York that such opportunities are now being freely given.

John Lloyd Thomas then read a long and interesting paper on "Lodging Houses." He reviewed several schemes for housing the poor in Germany, England, and Scotland without pauperizing them.

There should be a certain number of cubic feet of air for each bed, he said, and in connection with every cheap model lodging house there should always be a cheap restaurant, so that the lodgers should not be tempted to go to the cheap lunch saloons and mix with the vicious classes that frequent such places. There should be ample ventilation and a large courtyard for recreation. The present average of lodging house accommodations, Mr. Thomas thought, is incalculably higher than it was six years ago. He added:

I congratulate New-York on having a citizen like D. O. Mills, who is about to crown an eminently successful business life, marked by many deeds of quiet but practical philanthropy, by destroying one of the slums of the east side, and a worse slum on the lower west side, in order to erect thereon two mammoth model lodging houses, where a total of 2,250 lodgers may obtain accommodations equal to the very best afforded by the British model houses at a cost of only from 15 to 20 cents a night.

The architect of these houses is Ernest Flagg, distinguished as the designer of St. Luke's Hospital of this city and the Corcoran Art Gallery and Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Washington, D. C., and the State Capitol at Tacoma, Washington, and who brings to this task an enthusiasm as well as a thorough knowledge of the tenement problem which will produce beneficial results in the near future.

The erection of Mr. Mills's lodging houses will be commenced in May, and it is hoped that the new year will witness the opening of the finest lodging house in the world. Although Mr. Mills enters upon this enterprise from motives purely philanthropic, he nevertheless, as a sagacious business man, purposes that its commercial success shall be such as to induce other men in other cities to undertake similar work.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt then mounted the rostrum to speak on "The Birbeck Company; Small Proprietorships." He said:

You will be relieved to learn that you are not to listen to any prepared address.

I have been struck with two words that so often recur in our Constitution—liberty and property. They are always associated, and I find that the protection of property was the dominant idea in the minds of the great men who "struck off," as Mr. Gladstone has so expressively put it, the Constitution of the United States in one moment. Evidently what was in the minds of our fathers was that there could be no liberty without property.

Property is the concrete form of liberty. If a man's property is taken away from him without his consent, it is a direct invasion of his liberty. Thrift is the foundation of property, and property is the foundation of liberty, therefore, thrift and liberty must go together. When they are separated, the seeds of destruction will have been introduced into this or any other country, where the reward of thrift ceases to be property.

In co-operative banking institutions Pennsylvania was the leading State. The ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor showed that there were, in 1893, 5,598 building and loan associations in the United States, with an amount of money for running assets of over $450,000,000. In the State of New-York there were 350 associations, having over $50,000,000. There were in progress of erection 150,000 homes by these associations, of which 20,000 yearly become released from any incumbrance whatever.

I regret that the name Birbeck Company should have appeared on the programme, for I am not here to advertise that institution. Indeed, it has more money on deposit—$600,000—than it can advantageously place on loan.

Dr. Birbeck was an English physician, living in London. He organized the Mechanics' Institute and the Society of Arts. In his honor the Birbeck Institution was started in London. It was practically a bank, combining the savings idea with the idea of loaning money on houses. It has proved to be one of the most admirable institutions the world has even seen.

When the great frauds organized by Jabez Spencer Balfour overwhelmed London there was a tremendous run on the Birbeck, which had $35,000,000 in assets. A mob filled the streets and besieged its doors. The institution paid out $10,000,000 in the course of a week, and the Bank of England sent for Mr. Ravenscroft, the manager, and offered him any sum up to $15,000,000 that he wanted. But the people, finding that they could get their money, no longer wanted it.

Our Birbeck Company is not the same as the one in London. Its founders did not understand the work. The first principle involved is that it requires five years to become self-sustaining. It cost the Trustees $26,100 to get the institution on a self-sustaining basis. Then there was no guarantee, no security for the people. There must be a reserve fund. With this condition, such institutions are as safe as any savings bank, and they can further provide to their shareholders the possibility of providing homes for their families.

Robert Treat Paine spoke next on "My Successes or Failures in Housing." He said:

My own work has been especially directed to what I believe to be the most important branch of this whole problem—separate, independent homes for the families of every workingman, the beau ideal condition of life.

Probably New-York presents greater difficulties for this best phase of workingmen's homes than any other city in the world; yet adjoining territory in New-Jersey, Brooklyn, and all around within six to ten miles circles, is being practically annexed to New-York. Rapid transit makes the diffusion of working people more possible, and is the great hope at the present time for better conditions of life.

I built about 100 little brick houses in Boston in 1887-90, all sold on easy terms of credit—in some cases cash payment being only a month's rent. These houses were usually two stories in height, with five rooms, selling for from $2,200 to $4,000, and they were bought as fast as they were built. The situation was two miles from City Hall. The land was worth $1 a foot.

The Workingmen's Building Association built about 120 frame houses on a tract of about 600,000 feet, about three and a quarter miles from City Hall, in 1889-94, the lots averaging 4,000 feet, and sold them at prices varying from $2,500 to $4,000, upon easy terms of credit. Such houses were in demand as fast as built, by artisans, railway conductors, engineers, clerks, and trades people.

Both of these experiments were successful. The building association was successful in an eminent degree. The land was bought in a large tract at about 9 cents a foot, and was retailed at about 20 cents, after streets, sewers, and construction expenses had been paid. The buyers of houses paid only the wholesale net cash cost of the house, and a fair retail price for their land, the company having its only and an ample profit on the land.

Probably every city in the country could well promote and conduct a similar enterprise to a like success.

Mayor Strong presided over the evening session, and announced that Edward Marshall, who was to have been one of the speakers, was ill at home and could not be present. Mayor Strong continued:

The great object of government is, as a rule, to make our people happy and comfortable in their homes, and to make their homes healthful and sweet, and at the same time as reasonably cheap as possible. The object of these meetings is to compare notes and hear the ideas of intelligent people qualified to speak.

The Mayor then introduced Dr. Albert Shaw, who spoke on "Facts and Tendencies of Transit Facilities in Their Relation to the Housing Problem."

Dr. Shaw reviewed the transit facilities in the great cities of Europe and came to the conclusion that New-York is in a worse condition than all of the other cities. He added:

I am amazed beyond expression to think that any man of ordinary intelligence should not be in favor of the most radical improvement in transit.

No great city I know of is in any such situation. The scenes at the Brooklyn Bridge at the busy hours beggar description. If New-York had been possessed of anything like the organic energy even of a Liverpool, we should have seen such a public work as the Mersey tunnel duplicated thrice over. Even if a great extension of the capacity of the elevated system, together with such connection between the New-York and Brooklyn systems as would provide for a continuous passage across the bridge, were speedily carried out, it would still be remain true that long before the proposed underground system could be constructed, there would have grown up fresh business enough to justify all these great undertakings.

For the Greater New-York that a political Legislature may ordain, I cannot see that we have any immediate necessity. But for that Greater New-York which shall mean the giving of true arteries of communication to all portions of the metropolis for the sake of a normal and symmetrical development, and for the relief of that exceptional congestion which now works so much evil and misery, it seems to me we cannot proclaim the need too often or too urgently.

Dr. Shaw's address was loudly cheered.

Before introducing E. T. Potter, brother of Bishop Potter, as the next speaker, Mayor Strong said this about rapid transit:

If proper efforts were made on the part of the elevated railroads and of the City of New-York we should have inside of two years rapid transit that would take passengers from each side of the city across the Brooklyn Bridge and produce a more perfect result for the accommodation of our people quickly and comfortably.

I believe that before two years we shall see something of this kind accomplished, but meanwhile we should force, coax, compel, or persuade the elevated roads to give us more trains and better facilities.

Mr. Potter then addressed the conference. He said that the greatest objection to tenement houses is the poor ventilation and lighting, and he suggested some improvements in this direction.

He was followed by Prof. Felix Adler, who was on the programme to speak on "Moral Aspects of the Question." But he allowed himself some latitude. He began by apologizing for being obliged to take a very pessimistic view of the outlook, adding that he was sorry Mr. Potter's address had not been the last, so as to give the audience something pleasant to take away with them. Then he proceeded to oppose all of Mr. Potter's propositions. He continued:

I do not like to say that I consider the tenement condition hopeless, but—[and a long sigh followed.]

So long as the conditions of the congested portions of New-York are what they are, it is not possible by police supervision to break up the evils of overcrowding. Nothing short of midnight inspections, for instance, can remedy the evil of taking in lodgers.

Prof. Adler spoke in this vein for some moments quickly. Then he came across the word philanthropy in one of his sentences, and that word gave him his cue. He said:

Philanthropy! Bah! I am ashamed of the word. Thirty years ago we were tinkering away at this question. New-York was then startled out of its stupor by the fear of cholera. Then, and not till it was frightened for its own safety, did it begin to look around.

To what extent have we improved the life of the working classes who live in the tenements? Certain things have been accomplished, it is true. Better houses are going up, but more than half our people still houses built before 1879.

I do not understand why the City of New-York is not afire, why it is not aflame, over this matter. We cry out for Armenia, which is all right enough, when here at our very doors there is this constant slaughter of the innocents every single Summer. Our crusade against the social evil has only driven it into the tenement houses. President Cleveland last night spoke eloquently about our missionaries on the frontiers, but how about nearer home?

Why does not New-York crowd this hall? We take a small hall for a conference of this sort and we cannot half fill it. Why? It is because there is the utmost apathy in New-York—carelessness and apathy. It is due to the absorption of our citizens in worldliness and in the race for gain. It is due to the spasmodic character of all the philanthropic movements in this city, the incoherency of our action, the lack of organization. We are an unorganized people.

Prof. Gould told this conference yesterday what has been done in London, Belgium, and elsewhere. If they have done so well, why has not democracy done better? These aristocrats beat us, and yet our Government is for the people and by the people.

In conclusion Prof. Adler spoke of rapid transit, and said what is wanted are homes for the working people, for homes are the centre and source of prosperity. "We are apt," he said, "to be misled by trusting too much to the natural bent of society."

Prof. Adler advocated the purchase by the city of large suburban tracts of land now lying idle for the erection of homes for the working people, the rent to be a moderate interest on the original purchase money.

SHIP CANALS IN OHIO FEASIBLE.

But the Chief of Engineers Does Not Find Them Advisable.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The River and Harbor act of 1894 directed the Secretary of War to have a survey made of three canals in Ohio, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility and advisability of enlarging them into ship canals, to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio. A report was made on the subject to the House to-day by the Chief of Engineers.

Three routes were surveyed along the lines of existing canals or streams to make a continuous waterway. The report shows on either route the proposition is feasible, and that a sufficient amount of water can be secured. All things considered, however, the necessity for trans-shipment at the Ohio River existing, the report does not find the proposed improvement advisable.

The cost of converting the canals into ship canals, seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, with necessary locks, &c., capable of carrying vessels of 280 tons burden, is estimated as follows: Eastern route, Cleveland to Marietta, $12,299,372; Central route, Sandusky Bay to Portsmouth, $18,094,165; Western route, Toledo to Cincinnati, $25,011,374.

No recommendation is made.

Wesleyan's Baseball Schedule.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 4.—Manager C. R. Barrien announced the following schedule for the Wesleyan Baseball Club to-day: Games to be played at Middletown are as follows: April 6, University of Vermont; April 14, Boston League team; April 17, Williams; April 18, Tufts; April 22, Amherst; April 25, Worcester Technology; May 1, Dartmouth; May 2, Lehigh; May 4, Cuban Giants; May 9, Holy Cross; May 11, Yale; May 13, Brown; May 18, New-York University; May 20, Trinity; May 28, Fordham; May 30, Cuban Giants; June 1, Newport Athletic Association; June 3, Manhattan College.

The games to be played in other places are as follows: April 11, Yale, at New-Haven; April 29, Amherst, at Amherst; May 6, Brown, at Providence; May 15, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 16, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; May 21, Holy Cross, at Worcester; May 22 and 23, University of Vermont, at Burlington; June 6, Field Club, at Hackensack.

Purify Your Blood

now, because this is the time when your blood most needs cleansing. The impurities accumulated in Winter must certainly be driven out if you would have good health this Spring and Summer. The blood must be given new vitality if you would have good appetite, perfect digestion, and escape that tired feeling. The best Spring Medicine, nerve tonic, appetizer, and strength builder, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOMEN OPPOSE SUFFRAGE

Tempestuous Weather Could Not Keep "Antis" from Meeting.

IDEAL HIGHER THAN THE BALLOT

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Objects to Pulling Woman Down to Our Level of Selfish Ambition.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Auxiliary of the New-York State Association opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was held last evening in Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue. Despite the inclement weather nearly 300 women and men who do not believe in the woman suffrage movement were present. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Tunis G. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Johnson Mr. and Mrs. James McKeen, and Edward Barr.

Tunis G. Bergen presided, and in the course of his introductory remarks said the day had long gone by when any one could say that the intellect of women was on the side of woman's suffrage.

"One who reads the literature of the anti-suffragists will certainly not fail to admit that there is intellect as well as refinement and nobility on the side of the anti-suffragists," he said, "and that the woman Suffragists have not the monopoly of intelligence."

Mr. Bergen said that last year 180,000 men in this State voted against woman's suffrage, and only 80,000 for it—a majority against it of 100,000 votes. He said experience had shown that where women were allowed to vote on certain questions they had taken little interest in doing it, and neglected their right of franchis. He said women believed there was something higher in life than a ballot.

"There is a republic," he said, "which makes men wait until they are thirty-five years old before they can vote—it is a better republic, I am ashamed to say, than ours, the Swiss Republic—whose laws are better calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the people than are our own."

Edward Barr, as Secretary of the meeting, read a letter from Marion Harland, regretting her inability to attend the meeting, and expressing her sympathy with its purpose. Mr. Barr then read a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of this city, explaining that his health would not permit him to accept an invitation to speak. The letter was addressed to Mrs. James McKeen, and in part was as follows:

I do not know any intelligent man who has the slightest objection to conferring the suffrage upon women as soon as it is made evident that such a step will not be injurious alike to the State and to the women who will be required to perform an additional duty from which they have heretofore been exempt. The claim which is made that there is any injustice to your sex in thus relieving it from the burden imposed by the suffrage appears to me to have no foundation in fact, and to be the result of entire misconception as to the true theory of government. The State is organized to maintain order, which is necessary for the enjoyment of liberty under the protection of law. In the last analysis, the State rests upon force, which must be resorted to whenever order is disturbed, and produce a more perfect result for the accommodation of our people quickly and comfortably.

I believe that before two years we shall see something of this kind accomplished, but meanwhile we should force, coax, compel, or persuade the elevated roads to give us more trains and better facilities.

Mr. Potter then addressed the conference. He said that the greatest objection to tenement houses is the poor ventilation and lighting, and he suggested some improvements in this direction.

He was followed by Prof. Felix Adler, who was on the programme to speak on "Moral Aspects of the Question." But he allowed himself some latitude. He began by apologizing for being obliged to take a very pessimistic view of the outlook, adding that he was sorry Mr. Potter's address had not been the last, so as to give the audience something pleasant to take away with them. Then he proceeded to oppose all of Mr. Potter's propositions. He continued:

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SHIP CANALS IN OHIO FEASIBLE.

But the Chief of Engineers Does Not Find Them Advisable.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The River and Harbor act of 1894 directed the Secretary of War to have a survey made of three canals in Ohio, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility and advisability of enlarging them into ship canals, to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio. A report was made on the subject to the House to-day by the Chief of Engineers.

Three routes were surveyed along the lines of existing canals or streams to make a continuous waterway. The report shows on either route the proposition is feasible, and that a sufficient amount of water can be secured. All things considered, however, the necessity for trans-shipment at the Ohio River existing, the report does not find the proposed improvement advisable.

The cost of converting the canals into ship canals, seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, with necessary locks, &c., capable of carrying vessels of 280 tons burden, is estimated as follows: Eastern route, Cleveland to Marietta, $12,299,372; Central route, Sandusky Bay to Portsmouth, $18,094,165; Western route, Toledo to Cincinnati, $25,011,374.

No recommendation is made.

Wesleyan's Baseball Schedule.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 4.—Manager C. R. Barrien announced the following schedule for the Wesleyan Baseball Club to-day: Games to be played at Middletown are as follows: April 6, University of Vermont; April 14, Boston League team; April 17, Williams; April 18, Tufts; April 22, Amherst; April 25, Worcester Technology; May 1, Dartmouth; May 2, Lehigh; May 4, Cuban Giants; May 9, Holy Cross; May 11, Yale; May 13, Brown; May 18, New-York University; May 20, Trinity; May 28, Fordham; May 30, Cuban Giants; June 1, Newport Athletic Association; June 3, Manhattan College.

The games to be played in other places are as follows: April 11, Yale, at New-Haven; April 29, Amherst, at Amherst; May 6, Brown, at Providence; May 15, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 16, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; May 21, Holy Cross, at Worcester; May 22 and 23, University of Vermont, at Burlington; June 6, Field Club, at Hackensack.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

"I use it in my kitchen and class work."

EMMA P. EWING, *Principal Chautauqua Cooking School.*

MORE WONDERFUL THAN X RAYS.

Prof. Hammel's Successful Photographic Experiments with an Ordinary Horseshoe Magnet.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Prof. William C. A. Hammel of the Department of Physics of the Maryland State Normal School, claims to have secured perfect photographs of hidden objects with the aid of an ordinary horseshoe magnet. The results of his experiments, he claims, are far superior to those attained through the use of the cathode rays, in that he secured a perfect photograph of the objects, light and shade included, instead of the rough outline, as produced by the X rays process.

Prof. Hammel says the new photography is not due to cathode rays, but to a new force of a magnetic nature. In speaking of his experiments to-day, he said:

"Being interested in the new developments of the so-called X rays, I tried the experiment reported by Prof. Pratt of Chicago. Working under the most favorable circumstances, I found, after numerous trials with different exposures, that upon developing the plates they showed no signs whatever of having been affected by the magnet. I then conceived the idea that if it were possible to make impressions upon a sensitized photographic plate, it would be necessary to direct the force of the magnet toward the plate. I placed four soft iron nails in a heavy pasteboard box, and over the nails an extra rapid sensitive plate, film side up, and placed a double cover on the box. Over this I put a pine board, one-half inch thick, and upon this an ordinary horseshoe magnet. I left the apparatus for twelve hours in a dark room. So you see there was no possibility whatever of the plate's being acted upon by any force other than that possessed by the magnet. On developing the plate, I obtained a sharp impression of the magnet, somewhat larger than the magnet used.

"I have made other experiments with interesting results. I have succeeded in photographing—or, more properly, magnetographing—opaque objects, showing distinct contrast of light and shadow upon the negatives. This has never been done by means of the X rays. Furthermore, I have obtained a perfect positive upon the same plate with negative impressions of a number of opaque objects. These latter experiments were performed with the use of a three-quarter-inch board in place of the one-half-inch board."

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT EMMET

BIG MEETING OF IRISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THIS CITY.

Bourke Cockran Makes the Principal Speech—Praises the President and Upholds the Monroe Doctrine.

The Clan-Na-Gael last evening celebrated the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. The Grand Central Palace was filled with the Irish-Americans of this city.

Among those on the platform were Justices Morgan J. O'Brien, Martin J. Keogh, Charles F. Brown, Calvin E. Pratt, J. O. Dykman, J. F. Bernard, Clement, and Gaynor of Brooklyn, Donoghue of Yonkers, Leonard J. Giegerich, Chauncey J. Secor, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; Congressman Fairchild of Port Chester, and John E. Milholland.

A feature of the evening was the first appearance, with uniforms and equipments, of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, under Col. James Moran. They acted as a guard of honor to the visitors.

The musical programme included Moore's song, "Oh, Where's the Slave?" by Miss Augusta Yendik and Edward O'Mahony; "The Green Old Flag," by Miss Jennie Campbell Keough, and other Irish airs by Charles H. Jones, Miss Emily R. Graham and Mrs. D. D. Toal.

W. Bourke Cockran was escorted by Roderick J. Kennedy through the lines of the Irish Regiment amid the cheers of the audience.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne was introduced by Roderick J. Kennedy, and was received with hearty cheers and applause. He said:

"This is a moment of Irish revival. We, as Americans, keep the memory of the Clan-na-Gael. We are organized as Americans to exalt the Irish race, to save its language, almost driven out by the tyranny of its masters; to save its art, its music, its hymns and poetry, and lay them before Columbia as a tribute to be preserved and intensified as a witness of the gladness we feel to Columbia, has lavished upon us. We have seen our countrymen in high places, even in the Senate, who show of what the Irish race is capable. There is nothing in the Clan-na-Gael which is not akin to the spirit of American freedom.

"We are here to show that this cause still lives. We are here to swear to advance the standard until the cause is won. The horrible record of the past stands as an accuser and bids us go on."

W. Bourke Cockran was introduced after some musical numbers, and was received with a demonstration of applause, stamping, and cheers. He said in part:

"A few days ago, when the President of the United States intervened"—the audience here broke in with cheers—"in a dispute between England and some other country, with whose boundary I don't believe one of our citizens in ten thousand was familiar, the American people with one voice arose in support of his action, and his message to Congress was the most popular act of his Administration.

"Wherever England has attempted to extend her power the world has arisen in protest against her. Now, why is this? Why stands she encircled, by the confession of her own statesmen, with enemies everywhere? Why is she overwhelmed with the black cloud of distress which threatens at every moment to shoot out the lightning of destruction? It is because she has violated the moral law, it is because she stands discredited before the world by her treatment of Ireland. It is because the world judges her policy by its effects, and where they see ruin, desolation, and hatred they know the Government must be oppressive, tyrannical, and unjust.

"Had the Colonies of American been delivered into the hands of England, their soil would have been reddened by the blood of her patriots, and England would have made the gibbet the bulwark of her authority.

"This country is ready to defend the Monroe doctrine against any nation, or against all nations, but there is no country against whom the people would go gladly to war, except with England. If she had used her great wealth for the benefit of all the people who speak her language, would this be so?"

After Mr. Cockran's speech, messages from many cities in the country were read by the Chairman to the audience.

MURDERER HOLMES'S APPEAL DENIED.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rejects It—No Further Hope.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of Herman W. Mudget, alias H. H. Holmes, found guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this city of the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel. The opinion, which was delivered by Justice Williams, overrules all the assignments of error and affirms the judgment of the lower court. It holds that no substantial error was pointed out and that the evidence fully sustains the verdict.

Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan of counsel for Holmes this afternoon conveyed the finding of the court to his client. The recent action of Holmes in requesting Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic Church to send a clergyman to him, and the subsequent visit to the condemned man of the Rev. Dr. P. J. Dailey, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, is believed to indicate that Holmes gave up hope of securing a new trial before the decision of the Supreme Court was made known.

District Attorney Graham, who prosecuted Holmes, is authority for the statement that the case cannot be appealed to the United States Supreme Court and that the decision of the State Supreme Court is final.

ENGLAND'S POWER A MENACE

SO ADMIRAL MEADE DECLARES BEFORE LAFAYETTE POST.

Advocates Notice to Cubans and Spaniards that Hostilities Must Cease.

Admiral R. W. Meade lectured last night for the benefit of Lafayette Post, No. 146, G. A. R., on "The Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean of the Western Hemisphere." In the course of his talk the Admiral had something to say about the Venzuelan boundary question and the Cuban revolt, and his utterances called forth at times cheers from the large audience.

After sketching the history of the Caribbean Sea and its surrounding lands, the Admiral came to the question of the political future of this section, and said:

What power to-day dominates this great Caribbean Sea? The blood-red cross of St. George is everywhere. It holds, as will hold, this Nation allows it to do so, every colgne of vantage from east to west, and will possess itself, sooner or later, of the great canal at Nicaragua when that canal is built—as built I believe it will be.

You will suggest that Venezuela controls the Orinoco River. When was this discovery made? British Guiana was originally bounded by the Essequibo River. This boundary has extended westward, until it is three degrees beyond the old boundary, and it now commences at the source of the Rio Branco, and includes the head waters of the Cuyoni, where the gold fields are. England virtually controls the mouth of the Orinoco. Venezuela, indeed! Well, up to date, Venezuela isn't in it. But the territory is in dispute I hear some one say. Not at all. England has it, the Monroe doctrine and arbitration to the contrary notwithstanding.

If England continues to reach out for more territory here as she has so recently done in Africa, then the only platform that the political parties of this country will have, or can have, is easily foreseen. Twenty-five battleships, 300 torpedo boats—Mr. Bull, please get off this continent.

No man can be more opposed to war for war's sake that I am. But there are many things worse than war, and loss of National self-respect is one of these things. God forbid that there should ever be a war between Great Britain and the United States, but one or the other must surely give way. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but standing here to-night, I dare to predict that, should war come, the first shot fired in anger between Great Britain and this country will sound the death knell of the British Empire.

Admiral Meade then described in a vivid way, with the help of some excellent views, the geography of these islands and the customs of their inhabitants. At the close of his lecture he took up the question of Cuban independence, in view of the recent action of the Senate and House of Representatives, and said:

What shall be done by the United States with referference to this bloody struggle at our very doors? Shall we grant belligerent rights? Well, there are a multitude of objections to that. If we grant these rights to the insurgents, who have neither a capital, a constituted Government, a navy, or a seaport, we give the Spaniards the right to search and overhaul and capture on suspicion American vessels anywhere outside the marine league of our own coast. And we should probably see Spanish cruisers stationed a few miles away from Sandy Hook boarding and overhauling every American vessel south-bound. That is not the way of bringing our difficulties to a speedy end, and it would undoubtedly so exasperate our own people as to lead to war with Spain. It would not materially benefit the Cuban insurgents, as our Government would still be bound by international law to maintain its neutrality toward both parties.

Shall we recognize the independence of Cuba, which means war with Spain? Here is another crop of difficulties. Cuba entirely independent may become another Haiti. Are we prepared for this?

Here is a better scheme—it is the one we should favor and the only one. In the first place, we must remember that, during the Revolutionary War, Spain was friendly to the American Colonies.

There are to-day three parties in Cuba—the Conservatives, the Liberals, and the Autonomists. The first are the extreme Spanish loyalists; the last are those who believe that Cuba should stand in the same relation to Spain that Canada stands to Great Britain. This is a reasonable and just demand. Our Government should favor it, and then the President should, supported by Congress, can act promptly and vigorously. Cuba should stand in the same relation to Spain that Canada does to Great Britain.

Our entire fleet should be mobilized in the waters of Florida Bay. An army of 50,000 men should be called out and mobilized in our Gulf ports ready to sail at a moment's notice. Then the United States Government should notify both Spain and the insurgents that this bloody and savage butchery at our doors should cease; that, right or wrong, we intend to act as a police to suppress a dreadful nuisance in our immediate vicinity, and that an armistice should be immediately declared by both sides and autonomy granted by Spain to Cuba.

This would save the honor of Spain, would be reasonable for the insurgents, and no decent human being loving genuine liberty could object to such a course.

"I am almost certain we should have no war with Spain," Admiral Meade concluded, "but, if blind to her own vast interests, she should stupidly defy and resist this humane demand, then our fleet and army can take Havana, and proclaim the independence of Cuba as a territory under the protection of the United States."

DELMONICO TO MOVE FURTHER UP TOWN

Will Soon Be Established at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The up-town movement will be signalized soon by the removal of the famous Delmonico restaurant, which will follow its patrons and find a new location at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The property is owned by Theodore Havemeyer, but Charles Delmonico has secured a lease on it for ten years.

Mr. Delmonico has been looking for a place up town for some time. The fashionable hotels and houses, and, most important of all, the theatres, have been moving away from his present location, and his customers have urged him to move. The up-town hotels have taken much of his patronage because of their more convenient situation.

The new restaurant will have a frontage of 65 feet on Fifth Avenue, and will run back 140 feet. It is probable that a much larger banqueting hall will be built. Mr. Havemeyer purchased the property six years ago for $650,000, and Mr. Delmonico will pay $60,000 a year for it.

The building now used by the restaurant will be torn down and a modern building erected.

The Yale Games.

The entries for the Yale games to be held at New-Haven next Saturday night closed yesterday, and a number of New-York cracks will journey to the Elm City to try for the prizes. The mile run will have T. P. Conneff on scratch, with George Orton of the University of Pennsylvania on a short mark. "Andy" Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club and E. W. Hjertberg of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will also receive starts according to their grade. The high jumping contest promises some excellent work. M. F. Sweeney is billed to break the indoor record of 6 feet 3¾ inches.

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GLEASON ON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

He Says Those in Long Island City Are Insolent—Detects Forgery in Their Petition.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 4.—Ever since Mayor Gleason's Board of Education transferred Principal Martin Joyce from Public School No. 7 to the Ravenswood Primary School, he has been trying to get back by various means. It will be remembered that several hundred children of School No. 7 called upon the Mayor on Lincoln's Birthday with a petition asking him to reinstate the Principal. The Mayor tried to show, by asking them various questions upon their studies, that Principal Joyce's work had not been satisfactory. Later Frank Ward, a pupil of the school, challenged the Mayor to a competitive examination upon the studies pursued in the school. To this letter the Mayor made no answer.

At the meeting of the Board of Education to-night, however, the petition of the pupils of School No. 7 was presented, together with the following letter:

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 4, 1896.

To the Honorable, the Board of Education, Long Island City, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I hand you herewith a document purporting to be a petition signed by over 600 pupils of School No. 7, asking for the reinstatement of Martin Joyce to the Principalship of that school, from which position, I understand, the board recently transferred him to the Primary School of Ravenswood.

I have reason to believe that the said petition contains many names of persons who are not pupils of the school. I am also led to believe that many names are forged on said document. Many names are written by the same hand, and in numerous instances the names are repeated from two to six times. Now, these facts must be known to those of the pupils who presented the names to me. Here, then, is untruthfulness, deceit, and fraud, offering a direct insult to the Chief Magistrate of this city. Not only this, the behavior of the leaders of the children was so impolite, in some cases amounting to insolence, that it is evident to me that they have been poorly instructed by those having in charge the duty of educating them.

It is at school that children should be taught their ideas of loyalty to government, their relations to society, and their obedience to and respect for lawful authority. The State money expended for public education is worse than thrown away when it is expended on teaching what is to produce that sort of discipline which is conducive to respect for government and law.

Principal Joyce, for whom these children, in many instances, committed the crime of forgery, has had their education in charge during the past three years. During my former administration, Mr. Joyce, when about to be dropped for not giving satisfactory results in his work, quietly sent one of the Commissioners a sum of money as a "present" a few days before the appointment of teachers was to be made. Thanks to the honesty of the Commissioner, the money was returned, and Joyce was not appointed.

During the time previous to the last election, Mr. Joyce went out making a house-to-house canvass electioneering; it matters not that it was against me he worked; it is the spectacle of a teacher taking a hand in politics that becomes obnoxious to all good citizens. A teacher must hold himself aloof from everything of a political nature if he would serve the people well, for do not the people of all political faiths send their children to the same school? There they meet on common ground, and politics must not enter. Teachers must leave politics alone, and attend to their schools faithfully and impartially.

Now what kind of children would we expect to find who had been three years under a man who would corrupt a Commissioner and play at politics? Would we not expect just such a demonstration as that which occured on Lincoln's birthday, which was evidently political in its character? Would we not expect just such a falsified document as that which accompanies this commun

THE OPPOSITION SILENCED

Greater New-York Bill Amended by the Committee.

MANY OBJECTIONS ARE FULLY MET

It Is Now Believed the Consolidation Will Soon Be Effected—Brooklyn Protests Heard in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Greater New-York bill was amended in some important particulars this morning, and after an hour's discussion was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The amendments were such as to command the support of the New-York City Democrats and the advancement of the bill was a thing which caused no trouble. It will probably be passed by the Senate with less than half a dozen votes against it. The Brooklyn Senators, Brush, McCarren, and Wray, protested, but that was all. They made protracted talks against the consolidation, bringing forward no new arguments, awakening no especial interest, and changing no votes by anything they said.

The amendments were proposed by Senator Lexow, who was in charge of the bill when it came up as a special order to be considered in Committee of the Whole. One is designed to silence those who have been clamoring that the bill, as it stood this morning, violated the principle of home rule for cities. This provides that the Governor shall select the nine Commissioners which the bill authorizes him to appoint, from the municipalities to be consolidated. Senator Lexow said this would meet the demand as well as the pledges for home rule.

The second amendment, so far as present indications go, will prevent what some have predicted, namely, the government of the city, for a period, by commissions, which would be partisan in character. There will be none of this government by State commissions if the provisions of the amended bill be carried out in good faith.

The change made this morning makes it mandatory on the commission to prepare a charter for the Greater City, and report it to the Legislature on or before the first day of February, 1897. The amendment declares that the commission shall cease to exist one month after its report is made, its life expiring on March 1 of the same year. This second amendment was suggested by Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, at the meeting of the Cities Committee yesterday, and the first knowledge that many of the Senators or the public had of it came when they read the report of that meeting in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning.

The changes put a completely new aspect on the bill as it was viewed in the Senate. It was as if some one had given a guarantee that, for a year at least, the hand of Platt would not rule the Greater Municipality. It is thought hardly possible that any further legislation on the subject will be attempted this year. Comment is made that the commission will probably find itself unable to complete a charter which shall be satisfactory within the time of its existence. If that shall be the fact, the next Legislature may refer it back to the commission and give a new lease of life to that body. One great thing, however, is gained by amending the bill. It has made it tolerably certain that it will pass, and that, too, without much opposition. The great fact of consolidation will have been brought about by the passage, whatever may be the future developments in the making of the charter.

The amendments to the bill will delay final action until next week. It is likely to be reached next Tuesday and passed then in its regular order, and promptly, though if the list of minor bills ahead of it be long it could easily be made a special order. The bill as reported from the committee last week was made a special order for consideration in the Assembly to-morrow. In view of the delay caused by the amendments, and as it is the programme of the leaders to dispose of it in the Senate first, the Assembly may lay it aside to-morrow.

Some of the anti-consolidationists from Brooklyn were in the Senate Chamber this morning expecting an exciting debate over the bill. They were disappointed. Senator Lexow, when his bil came up, said:

There was a criticism before the committee that the principles of home rule were being violated by the bill. It is proposed to limit the power of the Governor in appointing the commission by requiring that he appoint residents of the localities. The criticism has also been made that a State Commission is created which, for years to come, will govern the greater city. We will meet that criticism by requiring that the commission shall report on or before Feb. 1, 1897, and that the commission shall cease to exist after it has made a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will provide a government for the Greater New-York. Another amendment provides that the commission shall cease to exist March 1, 1897. The bill will be amended in the above respects, and I have the amendments ready.

At Senator Cantor's suggestion the amendments were offered and read.

Senator Brush (Rep., Brooklyn,) then arose to debate the bill, and made a lengthy argument in opposition. He said:

An effort is being made to deprive Brooklyn of its autonomy, to merge its identity with that of another great city against the wishes and protests of a large proportion of its citizens, mainly on political and sentimental grounds, and for fear New-York City will lose its prestige as the greatest metropolis of the Nation. The people of Brooklyn are separated from New-York City by a wide river and have little more in common with that city than the residents of Jersey City.

Senator Brush then rehearsed the old arguments against consolidation, read telegrams approving his course, and closed by moving to substitute his Resubmission bill for the Lexow bill. This was lost viva voce.

Senator Wray moved to substitute his Charter Referendum bill, and spoke on his motion. He said:

Greater New-York is the most momentous question before the Legislature. The bill provides for the union, but no one will say he knows the plan of union or how the rights of the localities are to be conserved. The bill to be passed should provide for the drafting of a proposed charter by a competent commission before consolidation is effected, and the submission of such charter to the people. The people can be trusted. If you do not trust them, they will teach your a lesson at the next general election. The people have never intended that the wishes of the gentleman from Nyack (Lexow) and others from up the State should prevail, and the wishes of the people go unheeded. Brooklyn's voice should be listened to.

Senator Lexow said the bill was prepared by the Greater New-York Commission and only presented by him.

Senator McNulty made his maiden speech, favoring the committee's bill. "The Governor, the Mayors, and the commission may be trusted to do no injustice to any locality," said Mr. McNulty.

The amendments proposed by Senator Lexow were accepted, no one objecting.

Senator McCarren said the people in Brooklyn feared that juggling with the charter would be to perpetuate the commission's government.

Senator Wray moved that the bill be amended so that the election held in 1897 be under the charter before proposed, and that city officers elected then take office under the new charter. The amendment was accepted.

Senator Brush offered three amendments, as follows: Insert a new section, to be known as Section 3, to read:

Within sixty days after the passage of this act the various assessors, or officers charged with the duty of fixing the assessed values of property for the purposes of taxation within the territory consolidated by Section 1 of this act, shall meet together and they shall agree upon a uniform rate or basis of assessing property within the district involved for the purpose of taxation for the year 1896, and after such rate or basis has been agreed upon they shall each, within the district in which they are now authorized by law to fix the assessed valuation of property for the purposes of taxation, proceed to assess the property in the territory consolidated by this act, so that an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purposes of taxation shall be made throughout said territory.

He said he wanted to prove whether the friends of the bill were in earnest in talking of equal assessment and taxation.

Senator Lexow opposed the amendment, saying it created a separate commission. The original bill covered the subject fully. The commission to be appointed by the Governor is to deal with the entire question regarding the rights of the entire territory. Every safeguard had been thrown around this bill to make it constitutional, and it is an ideal bill, saving the rights of all localities, said Mr. Lexow.

Senator Wray spoke in favor of Senator Brush's amendment. Senator Brush said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that several suggestions of the Democrats had been accepted, while amendments offered by Republicans were rejected. "This alliance is suspicious," he added.

Senator Brush's amendment was lost viva voce.

Senator Wray moved that the Committee of the Whole report progress and ask leave to act again. This was lost viva voce. Senator Wray renewed his motion to substitute his Charter Referendum bill. This was lost viva voce.

Senator Lexow's motion that the bill be reported favorably to the Senate was agreed to.

A NEW ROAD BILL.

Senator Higbie Offers a Substitute for the Committee Measure.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Higbie, the Chairman of the special legislative committee which investigated the matter of good roads last year, has prepared and submitted to the Senate Finance Committee a substitute Good Roads bill for that introduced early in the session by the Good Roads Committee, which provides for the improvement of roads by State aid.

The original bill appropriated $300,000. The substitute as first drawn provided for the expenditure of $1,000,000, but when it reached the Finance Committee it was changed to $250,000.

The State Engineer and Surveyor is to have charge of the highways and roads of the State. It shall be his duty to hold public meetings in every county of the State, at least once in every year, for the purpose of awakening public sentiment upon the subject of road improvement generally, and such other meetings as may be necessary along the line of any projected road.

County roads shall run through a county as nearly as may be northerly and southerly, and easterly and westerly, and on main roads leading to and from markets and connecting populous counties. Roads shall be either of macadam, telford, stone, steel plate, or other good material, consideration being given to the use of bicycles and motors.

Roads may be ordered on petition of a majority of property owners or by their vote in town meeting.

The cost of building shall be paid one-half by the State, one-quarter by the counties through which the road runs, and one-quarter by towns where such road begins and ends and through which it runs. The expense of maintenance shall be a county charge, to be paid the same as other county charges.

The convicts in any of the State prisons, and also the inmates of any other penal institutions of the State, may be employed in the preparation of material for or in building roads, and such service shall be paid for as may be agreed upon by the State Engineer and Surveyor and the contractor, into the Treasury of the State.

TO ABOLISH THE CORONERS.

Hearing on the Bill Before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, March 4.—A large number of physicians and Coroners appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly this afternoon upon the Robbins bill, which abolishes the office of Coroner and provides for the appointment of four medical examiners and four assistants in each judicial district of the State, who are to perform the work of the Coroners.

The first speaker in opposition to the bill was Dr. J. H. Skillicorn of Albany. The main objection the doctor had to the measure was that it provided for the appointment of examiners by the Supreme Court.

Coroner Hoeber of New-York City opposed the bill, claiming that the present system was better than the one proposed. There was no necessity for a change. The Coroner disclaimed that he was interested in opposing the bill because it provided for dispensing with his office. While it did provide for legislating him out of office, it failed to give a proper or a reasonable remedy for evils which it was thought existed. Dr. Hoeber pleaded for the death of the bill, which he thought ought never to come out of the committee.

Dr. Albert Weston, a Coroner's physician of New-York City, opposed the bill because he thought it was in opposition to the home rule idea which the Legislature was pledged to carry out. It also proposed giving to one man powers which were unreasonable. It provided that certain men should have almost judicial powers in certain cases.

Dr. Lee of Rochester, Tracey C. Beeker of Buffalo, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and Dr. Willis G. MacDonald of Albany advocated the bill and stated that the existence of the present Coroners' system was a farce.

COURT OF APPEALS RELIEF.

A Second Hearing on the Lexow Proposition.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate Judiciary Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Lexow's Court of Appeals Relief bill, which forbids appeals to the Court of Appeals in actions to recover damages for negligence and on written instruments, where the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decides unanimously.

Lewis E. Carr of Albany, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, spoke against the bill. He said there were two ways to relieve the court. One to make the court equal to the emergency by adding new Judges and the other to cut off the business. If the business was to be cut off, appeals in all classes of litigation should be limited, not a cutting off of rights in any one branch of litigation.

The committee took no action.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Host of Measures Relating to Affairs of New-York City.

ALBANY, March 4.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Ford—Increasing the New-York City appropriation to the College of the City of New-York from $150,000 to $175,000.

Mr. Ford—Providing that in cities of the first class Inspectors of Paving shall pass civil service examinations, and may not be removed except for cause.

Mr. Ford—Appointing Oscar H. Curtis, Samuel S. Tafford, William C. Reddy, Charles B. Dudley, Adelbert F. Coope, W. M. Rexford, Charles W. Underhill, William H. Longwell, Harrison Brand, James F. Talbor, Dennis Thompson, and Alonzo B. Merchant a committee of the surviving members of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, New-York State, to erect a monument at Winchester, Va. Two thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated.

Mr. Ford—Creating a new district court in New-York City, to be known as the Twelfth District Court and to embrace the portion of the Twelfth Ward north of West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Sixth (or Lenox) Avenue, and the Harlem River north of the terminus of Lenox Avenue. A Judge is to be elected in 1898, the Governor to appoint a person to serve until Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Ford—To prohibit the erection of advertising signs in the public parks of New-York City.

Mr. Burns—Requiring the consent of the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the construction of the Pelham Bay Park and City Island bridge, and authorizing the issue of $250,000 bonds for the bridge.

Mr. Siebert—Making the sale of adulterated silver stamped as sterling or coin a misdemeanor.

Mr. Cantor—Allowing judgment creditors to sue for recovery of property where an execution has been issued.

Mr. Cantor—Authorizing the New-York Carbide and Acetylne Company to supply light, heat, and power in New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties, and to lay mains and pipes through the streets and highways. The charge for gas is to be like that charged by other gas companies, and street pavements are not to be torn up unless by consent of the authorities.

Mr. Higbie—Providing that the fire-escape law shall not apply to institutions where ample protection has been provided.

Mr. Cantor—Making debts hereafter contracted become due immediately when a general assignment is made, or confession of judgment or conveyance of land, with intent to defraud, or the debtor suspends for more than ten days. The act does not apply to secured claims.

Mr. Lamy—Providing that a repairer, mechanic, or artisan shall have a lien upon any material left with him to repair for his reasonable charges for the amount of work done thereon, and may sell the same at the end of six months, if the charge shall remain unpaid.

Mr. Wieman—Terminating the terms of office of the present Chief Engineer and janitor of the Kings County Court House May 1, 1896, and providing that the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen shall appoint their successors, to serve for two years.

Mr. Higgins—A bill, prepared by the State Superintendent of Banks, allowing building and loan associations to invest their surplus funds in the same securities as savings banks.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Bondy—Providing that no person shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale at any time any venison, grouse, or partridge, quail, or woodcock, unless it is proved by the person so selling, or offering, or attempting to sell the same that such game was not caught or taken in this State. A violator shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to a fine of $25.

Mr. Horton—Providing that no President, cashier, or general manager of a National banking association, or of a State bank, doing a banking business in this State, shall serve as President, Vice President, Acting Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Controller, or general manager of any savings institution. This shall not preclude any officer of a National or State bank from acting as a trustee of a savings bank.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that in any action or proceeding affecting real property, where a referee shall be appointed for any purpose, the court shall appoint as such referee such attorney as shall be nominated by the attorney for the plaintiff, or the moving party, upon the written consent of the attorneys of all parties, except in actions brought under Title No. 7 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that an auctioneer, to conduct a sale in New-York City, under Section 1,676 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be selected by the referee appointed in the judgment.

Mr. Laimbeer—Prohibiting actions against the Mayor, Aldermen, or Commonalty of New-York City unless thirty days have elapsed since demand for a claim.

Mr. Laimbeer—Compelling the filing with the Controller of New-York any claims against the city.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that bankers receiving money on deposit for transmission shall be subject to the laws referring to individual brokers.

Mr. Austin—A bill introduced by request, providing that the New-York Pneumatic Tube Company shall have power to carry on operations under the law of 1868, providing for the transmission of packages by pneumatic tubes. The bill further provides that the laying of tubes of the company in New-York City shall be supervised by the Rapid Transit Commission, and that the company shall have power to construct its system after it has built a line of tubing from the Post Office to a point east of Broadway.

Mr. Austin—Giving to the Department of Public Parks in New-York City the supervision of fences on vacant and unimproved lands fronting upon public parks and squares of the city. The bill further provides that the department shall have power to regulate advertising upon such fences.

Mr. Downs—Providing that appeals in criminal cases may be taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, except in cases where the penalty is death, when they shall go to the Court of Appeals.

Many bills of minor importance were also introduced.

The Heine Statue Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 4.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman French, which was called forth by the Heine Monument agitation, was favorably reported to the House today. It is as follows:

Section 1. No statue or piece of sculpture, or work of art of any sort in the nature of a public monument or memorial, shall be erected or placed upon any ground, or in any building belonging to the City of New-York without the approval of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the National Sculpture Society, and the President of the Municipal Art Society. But this act shall not be construed as intended to impair the powers now possessed by the Board of Park Commissioners, the Board of Aldermen, or any other civic body holding jurisdiction over public lands or buildings, to refuse its consent to the erecton of public monuments or memorials, or to obtain suitable expert opinion upon their artistic merits.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill will undoubtedly be passed.

Code Revision Discussed.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Law Reform Committee of the State Bar Association met today to take action on the bill pending in the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission by the Court of Appeals and Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court to revise the Civil Code. A subcommittee consisting of E. L. Adams of Rochester, Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, James A. Robson of Canandaigua, and Louis Marshall of New-York was appointed with power to take such action on the bill as deemed advisable.

Free Baths for This City.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day reported favorably Senator Ford's bill authorizing the erection in the City of New-York of as many buildings for free baths and structures for the promotion of public comfort as in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be necessary and proper. Two hundred thousand dollars are appropriated.

The Anti-Sparring Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 4.—In the House to-day the bill of Mr. Butts prohibiting pawnbrokers from making loans on tools of mechanics was killed.

There was no opposition to the Horton Anti-Sparring bill on the floor when it came up on third reading, and it passed by a vote of 106 to 6. These Democrats voted against it: Messrs. Barry, McCabe, McCoy, Rudd, Fitzgerald, and T. F. Mayers.

A MANUSCRIPT SOLD FOR $100.

Illustrated with Miniature Paintings of New Testament Scenes.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Thomas Meehan's "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States," illustrated by chromo lithographs, both series, four volumes, Boston, Prang & Co., 1878-80, $12; Milton's "Paradise Lost," title mutilated, London, printed by S. Simmons, 1668, the first edition, with the fourth title page, $16; Milton's "Paradise Lost," with illustrations by John Martin, London, Charles Tilt, 1833, extra-illustrated copy, extended to two volumes, with special title pages printed, $12.50.

A beautiful manuscript on 234 pages of vellum, with wide margins, many of which are adorned with graceful floral designs executed in colors and gilt, containing seven large and twenty-three small miniature paintings representing scenes of New Testament history, $100.

"National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," conducted by J. B. Longacre and James Herring, four volumes, uncut, Philadelphia, 1836-9, $12; "Ovidii Nasonis Opera," Parmae per Aloysium Mussi Kal Junii, 1806, six volumes, folio, uncut, $84; "History of Alexander the Great, in the Persian Language," illuminated title, 140 pages, 8vo, old morocco, $5.50.

Matthew Pilkington's "A General Dictionary of Painters," 100 portraits and specimens, London, printed for the illustrator, $6; "Plutarch's Lives," the translation called Dryden's, Boston, 1865, $8.25; J. C. Ridpath's "History of the World," profusely illustrated, edition de luxe, New-York, no date, $20.

Girl Forced to Wear Men's Clothes.

A tall, slender girl, with short, curly hair, who gave her name as Emma Lawless, was committed in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to St. Ann's Home to wait until provision is made for her. She said she had been living with a family named Butler, at 257 West Thirty-seventh Street, and that she was forced to wear the cast-off clothes of the men in the family. She was corroborated in part by a Mrs. Carlis, who accompanied her. Father More, a Catholic priest, asked that she be sent to St. Ann's Home.

To Present Long Service Medals.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin will review the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn April 9. The State long service medals will be presented then to members of the regiment.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Wash doilies and other silk embroideries in a strong suds of Ivory Soap, press with a hot iron on the wrong side while they are quite wet. Use no starch.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR THE NEW-YORK.

Capt. C. H. Grant Has Resigned from the Service of the American Line.

Capt. Charles Hamilton Grant did not sail as Master with the American Line steamship New-York, which left yesterday for Southampton. His place was taken by Capt. Frederick Watkins.

Capt. Grant's name appeared on the proofs of the passenger lists on Tuesday, but had been supplanted by that of Capt. Watkins on the regular passenger lists.

Second Vice President James A. Wright of the International Navigation Company said Capt. Grant had resigned from the service of the company. Whether this action had been suggested by the company consequent on the stranding of the New-York in the lower bay Saturday last he would not say. Capt. Grant exonerated Pilot Richard Begley from all blame for that affair, and was himself exonerated by the Board of Steamboat spectors, who made an investigation. An attempt to see Capt. Grant at his home, 2,236 Southern Boulevard, was unsuccessful.

ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

Arguments in Favor of a Bill Which Is to be Prepared.

The advocates of one-cent letter postage are now preparing for a vigorous fight to secure favorable Government action on their plan. The National Board of Trade in 1895 appointed a committee, with Finley Acker of the Trades' League of Philadelphia, at its head, to investigate the subject and secure the co-operation of the mercantile interests of the country. Associated with Mr. Acker were Silas M. Giddings of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Blanchard Randall of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, John Field of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and A. T. Anderson of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

The committee examined Post Office reports and corresponded with about 1,000 mercantile organizations and 2,000 newspaper publishers, and got many opinions and suggestions. Then it took the data on the subject prepared by the Postmaster General in 1890. Considering all these, it felt justified in making the following recommendations, which were submitted at this year's meeting of the National board:

Provide one-cent letter postage for each half ounce.

Restrict second-class matter, at the present rate of postage, to strictly bona fide daily, triweekly, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers.

Charge all other second-class matter, together with books, pamphlets, and all printed matter at cost rate, estimated to be 8 cents a pound. The new rate on second-class matter not to go into effect until one year after the passage of the bill.

Merge the third and fourth classes, exclusive of books, pamphlets, and printed matter, into one class, to be charged at cost rate, estimated to be 10 cents or 12 cents per pound.

Charge to every department of the Government now using the franking privilege, the actual cost of said service, thereby relieving the postal department of many million dollars of fictitious expenses.

In considering the first and main suggestion it was found that the revenue from letter postage in 1890 was $38,000,000, while the actual cost was only $8,000,000, or a profit to the Government on this class of mail matter of 375 per cent. A reduction to one-cent letter postage would still have left a profit of 137 per cent. Even had it shown a loss, it has been proved that each successive reduction in letter postage has resulted in an increased use of the mails, with corresponding profit to the Government. But the committee does not ask a decrease to 1 cent an ounce, but only to 1 cent per half ounce on letters.

The great loss to the Government is shown to be on the second, third, and fourth class matter, which was handled, according to the Post Office report of 1895, at a loss of over $22,000,000. In making the second recommendation the committee yields to the argument that the Government should assist in the dissemination of educational influences. The large amount of general advertising in the monthly periodicals, and the abuses of the privilege by alleged papers, which are merely advertising sheets, lead to the third recommendation. The fourth suggestion follows naturally after the others. The fifth is explained not only by the abuse of the franking privilege, exposed so often in the newspapers, but it would relieve the Post Office Department of an expense for which it gets no credit, and throw this on the departments to which it belongs. The report cites some amusing examples of this abuse, as that by a party of Weather Bureau explorers, who mailed their entire outfit of saddles, tents, kettles, &c., from Nevada to the National capital. Another case is given where a partisan document was franked to 1,000,000 voters, at a cost to the Government of $5,000.

Fortified with these arguments, the committee will prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress, based on the lines of its recommendations. It asks co-operation from all who would like to see its plan succeed. Legitimate expenses will be incurred, and to meet these it asks contributions, which may be sent to William R. Tucker, Treasurer, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia.

A Fair Test

of the efficacy and economy of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, is to burn it side by side with an ordinary burner—use the same kind of fixture, the same quality of gas, and register the consumption of each burner on the same meter.

THE IMPROVED
Welsbach
LIGHT

will prove three times as brilliant as the ordinary jet. Instead of a yellowish, flickering flame, it gives a light as white as snow, as steady as the sun, as soft as soft can be. The meter will settle the question of economy by showing a saving of 50 per cent. for the Welsbach Light. If you want further proof of this, call at the retail department.

For sale at
931 Broadway.
121 W. 125th Street.
2659 3rd Avenue.
7½ Cooper Union.
217 Amsterdam Avenue.

What You Eat

Will not cause distress, headache, sleeplessness, nervousness, if your stomach, liver, and bowels are kept in good condition by

Hood's Pills

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOCIETIES UNDER ONE ROOF

Desire of the Patriotic and Historical Organizations.

PLAN DISCUSSED LAST NIGHT

Resolutions Adopted at a Representative Meeting at Hotel Normandie—Ladies Favor the Move.

The meeting called by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle at the Hotel Normandie last night took action on the project to consolidate all patriotic and historical societies under one roof.

The cold windstorm prevented many from attending, but in divers ways there was a representation from the following organizations: Aztec Club of 1847, Children of the American Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, Colonial Dames of America, 1890; Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Order, Society of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the Revolution, Holland Society, Huguenot Society of America, Mayflower Descendants, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Naval Order of the United States, New-England Women, Order of Washington, St. Nicholas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, United States Daughters of 1812, War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post, Patria Club, New-England Society, and Old Guard.

The meeting was in the north assembly room, and at one end was Houdon's portrait of Washington under two silk American flags.

Gen. Earle opened the proceedings, and W. F. Kenby was chosen secretary. The call for the meeting was read, and with it the following resolutions, offered for discussion by Gen. Earle:

Whereas, The patriotic and historical societies of New-York City at the present time have various headquarters and are located in many parts of the city, it is the wish of many of the said societies that one location should be selected, where all such societies could have offices, meeting, and committee rooms, also room for a library and a museum for the safekeeping of Revolutionary and Colonial relics, the preservation of which is so important for the patriotic education of the rising and future generation of our sons and daughters,

Resolved, That a committee of thirty be appointed with power to add to the number of ladies and gentlemen representing the various patriotic and historical societies of New-York City, whose duty it should be to investigate and report at a future meeting on the advisability of having some general headquarters in a fireproof building for the use of all patriotic, historical, and Revolutionary societies of this city, and also for a historical museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics in the same building.

Several communications in regard to the object of the gathering were then read. Mrs. Donald McLean wished it every success, and regretted that she was unable to be present because of the inclement weather. In a warm letter of commendation, Mrs. Susan Ridley Niebuhr of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, and the New-England Women's Society, said:

I am sure we daughters of all patriotic societies would heartily respond, and you would find many thus interested in the plan, and we should soon see the foundation laid. And whatever the clubhouse should be called, what a rousing chorus we would raise when our Star-Spangled Banner unfurled her beauty to the breeze over it! You know we women work with a will, and you have no idea of the tea parties, doughnut parties, and quilting bees, and everything else we should invent to raise money for that building.

A memorandum was read in regard to the consideration by the Board of Aldermen of the project to construct a memorial hall, notice of which is printed elsewhere. George W. Van Sicklen also wrote that three years ago he and Robert B. Roosevelt discussed plans for a United Clubs building, to be erected where the Hotel Savoy now is. They accumulated a lot of data, which is at the service of Gen. Earle's committee.

The subject of the call was informally discussed by Col. Martin, Moses Cohen, Gen. Thomas Wilson, and Messrs. Pumpelly and Stewart, and Mrs. Earle had a word for the Children of the American Revolution.

Ernest Flagg, an architect, gave rough estimates for two absolutely fireproof buildings. One to cover four lots would cost $160,000 for land and $300,000 for a four-story building. Another to cover side lots, 75x200 feet, would cost $240,000 for land and $320,000 for the building. In the discussion it was suggested that it would be well to act sagely in the consideration of admitting Lafayette Post, because this would open the door to all Grand Army organizations and engender jealousies and bickering.

It was agreed to include in the resolutions genealogical, military, and naval organizations, and the resolutions so amended were adopted. Gen. Earle and Secretary Kenly were elected a committee to invite all the societies included in the resolutions to select a delegate, and the delegates will be called together by the Chairman to take further action.

Gen. Earle, in speaking of the Waldorf meeting, said that the claim that he forestalled it was untenable. The project, he said, was started by an editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 11, with the caption, "Our Historical Societies." In it was said:

"It would be a very great thing for New-York if all the patriotic societies could be brought together under one roof."

To this proposition Gen. Earle at once responded, and his letter was published in THE TIMES. The invitations for the Waldorf meeting of next Saturday were sent out more than a week later.

BUFFALO
LITHIA WATER
THE GOUT WATER.

PHYSICIANS AT HOT SPRINGS
Use Buffalo Lithia Water Personally and Prescribe It for Others,

IN URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEPHRITIC COLIC, CALCULI, ETC.

Its Value in Bright's Disease, Especially in Gouty or Rheumatic Subjects.

"A NATURAL TABLE WATER AND THE BEST OF ALL."

Dr. JOHN ATTFIELD, the celebrated London chemist, says:

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is strongly commended by its remarkable purity."

Dr. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. A., LL. D., professor of materia medica and general therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c.:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS of Virginia contain well defined traces of lithia, and are alkaline. This is used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections.

"It is the best table water known to me, and I have some experience of them all."

Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"My experience in the use of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had excellent results from this water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it. Of course, the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic and forming Calculi, when due to a redundancy of Lithic Acid."

Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York, wrote: "For the past four years I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit."

The late Dr. WM. F. CARRINGTON, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy, Medical Director Army of Northwestern Virginia:

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER has signally demonstrated its remedial power in Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel and other maladies dependent upon the Uric Acid Diathesis.

"It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but dissolves it in the form of Calculi, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy."

Dr. T. B. BUCHANAN, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"Send me five cases

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

SPRING NO. 2. I have made use of this Water for Gout in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising Gouty patients to these Springs."

Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"I prescribe

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with great confidence in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Rheumatism.

"When travelling it is my habit to use this water as a guarantee for getting a pure water."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00, f. o. b., at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent FREE on application. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S EXCELLENT BILL.

Good Features of His Plan for Reorganizing the Army.

From Harper's Weekly.

If it is worth the while of the United States to maintain an army, it is worth while to make it and keep it efficient. The army in this country ought to be a nucleous that will be of value to whatever large force may be called into the field at any time for active operations. At present it is nearly as ineffective as the law can make it, and for many years Secretaries of War and commanding Generals have urged upon Congress, without effect, the necessity of placing it upon a modern footing.

This year, however, it is said that there is a chance for legislation. Secretary Lamont has taken advantage of this, and has presented and prepared the most sensible and practical bill that has yet been before Congress. It proposes the smallest increase in the number of troops that it is consistent with any reform at all.

The cavalry of the United States Army has been its most effective and its best organized branch. The infantry is still organized as it was in 1821. All other modern armies have adopted the three-battalion organization, and, in some States, at least, the militia is thus divided. But the United States regular infantry continues to stumble along with an obsolete formation, although it is expected to be the heart and brain of any volunteer force that may be raised for future emergencies. Mr. Lamont proposes no change in the cavalry arm, but recommends the addition of two new companies to each infantry regiment, and the renaming of the two companies of each regiment that were made skeletons. This would add one hundred new companies, and would increase the number of infantrymen from 13,125, the present force, to 16,325.

The arm of the service that most needs extension and reorganization is the artillery. The whole force now available for manning our coast defences is five regiments, numbering 4,025 men. The Secretary proposes to add two regiments of about 500 men each, making the artillery force 5,075.

Out of this force must be taken fourteen light batteries for field service, so that there would be seventy batteries for coast defence. The artillery has now become the most important branch of the army, in view of the fact that it must be depended on for furnishing the first line of defence on land in the case of a foreign war. The Secretary's bill provides a force of about 4,000 men for manning and caring for the new works. These men will necessarily become expert gunners, and will be the teachers of the volunteers, who will be called in to man the defensive works now contemplated, and the full manning of which will require 29,000 enlisted men. The Secretary says that the seventy batteries constitute the minimum force that can be used for the new works and the new guns, and the smallest force that can furnish a nucleus for the artillery arm of the service in case of war.

The measure would provide only 30,000 soldiers, and if Congress is not bent on maintaining the present obsolete and ridiculous organization it will enact the bill into a law.

THOUGHT TO BE A SUICIDE.

The Woman's Body That Was Washed Ashore at Lloyd's Neck Unidentified.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 4.—The inquest that was to have been held to-day over the body of the unknown woman that was washed ashore Monday at Lloyd's Neck was postponed until Friday. No clue to the woman's identity has been discovered.

Coroner Rodman postponed the inquest to permit the friends of the deceased to identify her, if possible. It is thought in the village that the case is one of suicide.

"The body was found off Lloyd's Neck on Monday afternoon," said the Coroner yesterday. "It is apparently that of a German woman about thirty years old. She was respectably, but not very well dressed. There was not a mark on her which would lead to the discovery of her identity. Neither was there a penny in her pockets.

"I could find no marks or evidences of violence. A careful examination showed that she was certainly not a dissolute woman. In her pocket was a package containing three pills for headache, which were purchased at D. Master's drug store, at Flatbush Avenue and Sixth Street, Brooklyn. It is very possible that the woman threw herself from, or fell from, a Sound steamboat or other boat. I do not now believe that the case will prove one of murder. However, we must wait.

"The ring that I took from her finger was a cheap trinket, and will lead to nothing."

WANTS PROMOTION AND MONEY.

Lieut. Commander Brown's Reasons for Asking Congress to Make Him A Retired Commander.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Lieut. Commander R. M. C. Brown of the navy, a retired officer, is encountering difficulty in securing a much-desired favor from Congress. Brown is anxious to become a Commander on the retired list, a promotion which will give him additional emolument. He bases his claim to this advancement on services he describes as having been rendered by himself during the Apia hurricane, where he massed the sailors in the rigging and formed what has been grandiloquently called a human sail.

The House committee was in favor of the advancement of Brown, particularly as that officer's bill was supported by the Navy Department. There has been opposition to the measure in the Senate Naval Committee, despite the fact that Brown has much influence in the upper body. The Senate committee is willing to pass the bill giving Brown the title of Commander on account of his services, but it is not believed the increased pay of the grade should go to the officer. The committee appears to take the view, generally held in the Navy Department, that Brown was not the only officer at Samoa, and that, while his conduct was creditable, it was nothing more than should have been done by an officer of quick resource and ready resolve who had the interests of the service at heart. If Brown were advanced, there is no reason why other officers should not be similarly honored in a practical way.

Brown's action was duly acknowledged at the time by the department and his commanding officer, and the West Virginia Legislature passed resolutions and presented him with a sword on account of the affair. There is a growing disposition in both the House and the Senate to limit the promotion of officers for special services. Most of the acts for which the adv

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhauser—8:00.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Danreuther Quartet—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
CHICKERING HALL—Banjo Concert.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10
GARDEN THEATRE—The Two Escutcheons.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:20.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cat Snow—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M
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STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	36	19	21
6 A. M.	37	18	19
9 A. M.	41	19	21
12 M.	27	27	28
4 P. M.	46	26	28
6 P. M.	43	20	18
9 P. M.	43	17	19
12 P. M.	30	17	20

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....21.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....22.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; northerly winds, diminishing in force.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE AMENDED BILL.

If there has been any design of following the passage of the Greater New-York bill with a seizure of any departments of the municipal administration and their control by State commissions—and we have no doubt that there has been such a design—the amendments adopted in the Senate yesterday indicate that it has been abandoned on account of the vigorous demonstration of public opinion against it. It shows that there are lengths to which even PLATT dare not go, though the reported aversion of Gov. MORTON to the scheme may be what has tempered his audacity rather than his own respect for public opinion. Still, PLATT has sometimes shown a wholesome dread of the popular sledgehammer when he sees that it is really about to be lifted.

The amendments remove some other objections to the Commission bill and make it certain that if it is passed preparations will be actually made for accomplishing the consolidation at the beginning of 1898. The Governor must make his nine appointments to the commission from residents of the district affected, the final report of the commission must be made by the 1st of February, 1897, and the election of officers under the charter of the enlarged municipality must take place in the following November, so as to make consolidation an accomplished fact at the beginning of 1898.

Assuming that the bill is to become a law in this form, only two doubts are likely to arise in the minds of those who desire to see its purpose effected. One concerns the composition of the commission and the other the time allowed for accomplishing its work. We know who five of the Commissioners would be, and, considering Gov. MORTON's relations to the people of this city, his known appreciation of the importance of the work of the commission, and his aversion to any scheme like that credited to PLATT, it is inconceivable that he should not call to this work the best talent that can be secured. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that he would appoint the most capable and upright municipal statesmen that the metropolis affords for the task of framing a system of government for it. In his first annual message he spoke of this task as "comprehensive, delicate, and important," and recommended the creation of a commission "to be composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested." Under this bill he would be responsible for giving the commission the character desired.

As to the time required for the task, it ought not to be greater than that needed for framing the Constitution of a nation or a State. A commission of fourteen men of ability, high character, and singleness of purpose can work far more expeditiously and effectively and far more wisely than any convention of delegates chosen in the ordinary way for the work of Constitution making. Give us such a commission to work out this problem of municipal government, and it can frame a system before the present year closes which will meet the approval of the people and satisfy all doubts as to the benefits of consolidation. If that is done, the next Legislature cannot fail to sanction the result, and there will be no objection to submitting it to a popular vote if that is still desired.

Then we can have a year free from the distractions of National and State politics, when none but local officers are to be elected and none but local interests are at stake, which can be devoted to the cause of municipal reform and a demonstration that the people of the American metropolis are capable of self-government. This amended bill should be passed, the Governor should make the best possible appointments to the commission without delay, and there the matter should be dropped by the Legislature for the present session.

A COSTLY DELAY.

We have already explained the very great advantages to be derived by the passage of the bills relating to dock improvements on the North and East Rivers now pending in the Legislature. It is interesting to take note of the fact that improvements of a similar nature but on a very much larger scale were recommended by the Dock Department fifteen years ago, based upon a carefully prepared plan of Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., who was then, as he still is, the Engineer in Chief of the department. At that time Mr. GREENE urged the building of twenty-one new piers, each 80 feet wide and from 450 to 530 feet long, with slips of 160 feet in width between them, extending from West Eleventh to West Twentieth Street. The total amount of wharfage room which would have been afforded by this plan was about 25,570 feet, as against 7,600 feet under the old arrangement.

At that time the cost of this plan, allowing a little over three million dollars for the purchase of the property, would have been a little less than five and a half millions of dollars. The present plan, which has been approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, involves rather more expense and a net increase of wharfage considerably less than half. If the city authorities had had the foresight and the courage to adopt and carry out the plan proposed in 1880, it is probable that the increased valuation of property due to the development of the commerce of the port would have yielded a revenue largely beyond the cost of the improvements. At the same time the improvements themselves would have furnished the city leasable property the rental of which would have been sufficient to meet the annual interest and provide a sufficient sinking fund that of itself would have ultimately removed all burden from the taxpayers.

The past cannot be recalled, but it is quite possible to make provision for the future, and that should be promptly and energetically undertaken. The plan now proposed, though more costly than would have been that originally suggested, is equally sure to be advantageous and equally sure to impose no burden upon the taxpayers. It is the dictate of simple common sense, which the managers of any large business corporation would not hesitate a moment in carrying out, to provide for the inevitable extension of the business of the city and secure the enormous advantages that now lie open to us. As it is a matter which concerns not only the people of the city, but of the State of which the city is the metropolis, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will act promptly in regard to it.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is a very unnecessary alarm that is felt by some of the Brooklyn officials in regard to the practical effect of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upon appointments to office not included in the law of 1884. In fact, the expressions of this alarm, were they made by men hostile to the reform of the civil service, might be regarded as designed to throw ridicule upon the whole system. The decision of the Court of Appeals is represented as making invalid, because unconstitutional, the appointment of the heads of the various city departments in Brooklyn, New-York, and throughout the State. It is represented, for instance, that the appointments of all the members of the so-called Cabinets of the Mayor of Brooklyn and of the Mayor of New-York are void and that the acts of the present incumbents of these positions are deprived of legal authority. The contention is curiously absurd.

Taking a portion of the language of the decision of the Court of Appeals, as announced by Justice O'BRIEN, and reading it disconnected from the body of the decision, there is some ground for this extreme assumption. But taking the opinion as a whole, and keeping in mind the facts of the case decided, there is no ground whatever. The case in which the decision was pronounced was that of one MCCLELLAND, who was appointed clerk to the Collector of Canal Statistics by the present Superintendent of Public Works of the State, Mr. ALDRIDGE. Controller ROBERTS refused to pay his salary because he had not been appointed in accordance with the civil service law as interpreted by the Controller. Suit was then brought for the salary on the ground that the Department of Public Works was exempt from the requirements of the law before the adoption of the new Constitution, and that the provisions of the new Constitution itself could not be applied to it without affirmative legislation defining the manner of application. The case has now been decided three times in the ordinary course of trial and appeal, and the ground taken in the decision by the lower court is precisely the same as the ground taken by the Court of Appeals. This is that the provision of the new Constitution removes the exemption of the Superintendent of Public Works and brings him under the law of 1884. So far from repealing or in any way weakening the law of 1884, the decision of the Court of Appeals affirms it and strengthens it. "It is evident," says Justice O'BRIEN,

"from the language of the new provision of the Constitution and from the debates in the convention which followed its introduction into that body, that it was framed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give to it immediate practical operation. So that, in adopting the new Constitution, the people, in their original capacity, decreed that thereafter all the departments of the Government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject of appointments. The mandate to the Legislature to enact laws to provide for the enforcement of the section does not in any degree conflict with this view. That was a prudent and proper, though perhaps an unnecessary, precaution. But it affords no ground for the inference that the people intended to ignore the aid and utility of existing laws to give immediate practical effect to the principle, or that they were content to wait for the reform until the Legislature should make new regulations on the subject."

The practical effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals, then, is that the authority of existing statutes, with all their provisions, is confirmed and established. It is a great gain for the cause of good government and places the principle of civil service reform upon a solid and enduring basis. That principle, whatever its foes may say of it, is a perfectly practical and efficient principle. It works for the benefit of the entire community; it restricts the rights of no class in the community, and it affects unpleasantly only those politicians who have been in the habit of regarding the office, not as a public trust, but as a private "snap." Whatever difficulty may be developed in the detailed application of the principle will readily be removed. The principle itself has come to stay.

A RECORD TO BE REMEMBERED.

The Raines bill has passed the stage of discussion, so far as the public is concerned. Its character and purpose are fully understood. It has been made a party measure by the Republicans of the Senate and the present understanding is that it will be "jammed through" tomorrow, after a pretense of six hours' debate. A record is to be made which should be remembered.

This is a scheme of robbing the cities of the State, especially the seven cities which belong to the first and second class, and a majority of the Senators are from districts wholly or mainly within those cities. Its passage will be proof positive that some of them have betrayed their constituents at the command of a party boss who in no way represents those constituents and has no responsibility for legislation.

There is no question as to the position of the fourteen Democrats of the Senate, all but one of whom are from this city and Brooklyn, the one exception being from Long Island City. Only the Republicans from the cities will belong on the blacklist if the bill is passed. There are thirteen from the seven chief cities. Eleven could prevent the passage of the bill, ten, in fact, if COGGESHALL of Utica votes against it, as he probably will.

These are the names of the thirteen once more, of whom only PAVEY is regarded as sure to vote against the infamy:

FRANK D. PAVEY,
CHARLES B. PAGE,
JOHN FORD of New-York;
GEORGE W. BRUSH,
ALBERT A. WRAY,
JULIUS L. WIEMAN, Brooklyn;
CHARLES LAMY,
SIMON SEIBERT,
GEORGE A. DAVIS, Buffalo;
CORNELIUS R. PARSONS,
HENRY HARRISON, Rochester;
MYER NUSSBAUM, Albany;
HORACE WHITE, Syracuse.

All these except BRUSH of Brooklyn have made manifest their conviction that the bill is wrong. Their names should be graven indelibly in the public memory.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

There seems to be no doubt that Italy has sustained in Abyssinia a defeat so crushing and complete as to put an end for some time to come to her schemes of aggrandizement in Africa. Melancholy as is the fate of the soldiers who have been sacrificed, there is no reason why this termination should be regretted. The Italian invasion of Abyssinia, like the French invasion of Madagascar, was a mere piece of piracy. If the Malagassys had been as brave as the Abyssinians, the latter would have ended in the same way, and such an ending would be the natural and fit termination of an enterprise so unrighteous.

In truth, the Italian "colonial expansion," like the French, is not founded on fact or reason, and has nothing to say for itself in the forum of morals and of civilization. It is no more businesslike than it is moral. British colonization is at least businesslike. "The man-of-war follows the trader." Private enterprise develops peaceful commerce which the nation may properly be called upon to protect. It was in this way that the British Empire has been built up. The same thing has been done in recent years, on a smaller scale, by German mercantile adventurers, who have as good a right to demand after they have built up a trade that their Government shall protect them in the exercise of it. But neither the French nor the Italian colonization has any such excuse. It is not on business but for glory that they go to war.

The recent French colonial expansion, instead of being profitable, has been a frightfully expensive business. One of the worst features of the invading business is that it can be used to divert attention from domestic politics. A Government which finds itself involved in a scandal like that of Panama, or of the Roman banks, or of the Southern railroads in France, is under the strongest temptation to create a diversion by procuring cheap glory and picking a quarrel with some savages. The French have in this respect been merely luckier than the Italians in choosing the Malagassys instead of the Abyssinians. If the French column had met the fate of BARATIERI in its reckless but successful march to the Hova capital, the French Ministry would have fallen as it seems to be agreed that CRISPI should fall. There is a distinct immorality, in addition to the other immoralities of "colonial expansion" by military methods, in allowing to rulers such an escape from their natural and proper responsibilities for misgovernment.

PIKE COUNTY COPYRIGHT.

When one considers the objections of the Publishers' League and the Authors' League to the Copyright bill introduced into Congress by Mr. TRELOAR of the Ninth District of Missouri, one wonders what can have induced Mr. TRELOAR to introduce such a bill. One wonders, indeed, what on earth should have impelled Mr. TRELOAR to introduce any bill at all upon the subject of copyright. The Ninth District of Missouri includes the Counties of Audrain, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Its representative, who properly enough succeeds the weird CHAMP CLARK, ought, according to the fitness of things, to hail from Pike, though his habitat happens to be Audrain. What do his constituents care about copyright? The Ninth District is neither the Athens nor the Paternoster Row of America. It has no literary activities, it has no publishing interests. The per capita amount of book making and book reading in it is probably as low as in any other district of the United States. Why should TRELOAR bother about copyright?

But if TRELOAR did become interested enough to introduce a copyright bill, why did he not acquire some elementary information about copyright? Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS once wrote a book "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," which book, according to BAGEHOT, was described by a hasty thinker as a book written to prove that when you wanted to know something you asked a man who knew about it. The proceedings of Congress amply refute this conclusion, but it is very seldom that it is so conspicuously refuted as in the measure introduced by the member for Pike County. It is impossible that he should have consulted anybody who knows anything about copyright.

What TRELOAR proposes is to upset everything that has been done by the labor of many years on the part of authors, publishers, and friends of civilization in general toward establishing the right of property in books as an American and international principle, and the criminality of stealing this kind of property. Our statutory acknowledgment of the principle leaves a good deal to be desired, but it is much too strong for TRELOAR. The protest of the Executive Committee of the Publishers' League makes a complete exposure of his bill. He proposes, in the first place, to limit copyright to citizens of the United States, thus undoing all that has been done in an international way. Next, he proposes to add to the articles that must be manufactured in this country, in order to secure copyright, sheet music and reproductions of works of art, which were not required in the present law to be manufactured here for the reason that experts testified that in these cases the requirements of domestic manufacture would be equivalent to a refusal of copyright. Thirdly, he proposes to limit to $5,000 the total amount that can be collected for the infringement of a copyright, having apparently in mind the restriction in various States to that sum of the cost of killing an individual by a railroad corporation. To notify a pirate that he must run the risk of a fine of $5,000 is to discourage only the smaller piratical undertakings. A pirate with some really promising object in view, like the reprint of a very popular book or of a great work like the Encyclopaedia Britannica, would cheerfully estimate this amount among the first of his operating expenses.

The Publishers' League has said enough to show that this bill should not become law and that it is a measure in the interests of literary piracy and general dishonesty. But it does not explain, as indeed it was not its business to explain, how such a measure should have emanated from the representative of Pike County, which is no more interested in piratical than in legitimate literary undertakings.

No opposition to a favorable report on the Elevated Railroad Lighting bill developed in the Assembly Committee on Cities yesterday. There was a little foolish talk about the illumination of surface cars, both urban and other, but it came to nothing, and the measure was sent to the Assembly by a unanimous vote. This is certainly a great victory, or, at least, a long advance into the enemy's lines. There will be some more dangers to encounter and some more fighting to do, but hereafter operations must be conducted in the open and under the public gaze. That makes a decided difference as to the outlook, and there is now every reason to hope, if not to believe, that within a moderately limited space of time the Manhattan Company will have been clubbed into making a concession to right and decency which it would have made years ago had its Directors been even faintly aware that such words as right and decency exist.

Senator MANDERSON denies that he is either a stalking horse or a delivery wagon. We do not remember just now who it was that applied these peculiar and obviously inaccurate epithets to the Nebraska statesman, or when, but no doubt it was some evil-minded Eastern man who did it. They are always saying unpleasant things about the West and all who dwell therein. The mere fact that the Senator has been called both a stalking horse and a delivery wagon is enough to show how recklessly malignant his enemy was. For between the animal and the vehicle mentioned there is no resemblance whatever, so that a man who was like one of them could not have been even remotely similar to the other, and any expression of a pretended uncertainty as to which of the two words gave the most vivid idea of him was in reality the plainest of confessions that the speaker's intent was to ridicule or to insult, and not to picturesquely describe, a political antagonist. Such conduct is always reprehensible. The public recognizes that fact, and Senator MANDERSON may rest assured that his denial will be accepted as conclusive by all decent people.

Wife-murderers are faring badly in the New-York courts this season. Two of them have just been sentenced to death after trials phenomenally short, and a third will pass the rest of his life behind bars. In none of these cases, moreover, was there any display of maudlin sentimentality on the part of Judge, jury, or public, any reassertion of the hideous old theory that in certain circumstances a husband has the right to kill, or any disposition to admit that either party to a voluntary contract may punish a real or imagined violation of that agreement with such degree of severity as a moment of rage happens to suggest. All this would seem to indicate that civilization is advancing, and that in time the notion that one human being owns another will persist only among tribes where wives are acquired in open market by the transfer from buyer to seller of a satisfactory number of cows, or sheep, or gold pieces.

A Serious Street Riot at Istib.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—A quarrel between two members of the Municipal Council at Istib, European Turkey, one a Bulgarian and the other a Turk, occurred at that place to-day, resulting in a street fight, in which eight persons were killed. A detachment of Turkish troops from Usku has gone to Istib to preserve order, as it is feared the disturbance will be renewed.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE ACADEMY.

The Favorite Wagnerian Drama of Early Times Heard in Its Old Home.

Really, it is hard to become accustomed to German opera in the Academy of Music. When the curtain went up last night, the veteran operagoer was still gazing vaguely at the back of Walter Damrosch's head and wondering how Signor Arditi had contrived to grow such a collection of hair. Then he looked at King Henry and said to himself, "That doesn't look like Novara." When Telramund began to sing, the veteran sat up and exclaimed audibly, "Why, Galassi's voice is as good as it ever was." He gazed hard at Ortrud through his opera glass, and murmured, "Pity, that Cary's getting so stout." Then Elsa entered, and he ejaculated, "Why, that isn't Nilsson. And she's singing in German, too. But it is not Poppenheim. Where am I?"

And then, like the fainting ladies of the plays, he came to and realized that his past had risen up against him. He settled down to listen to "Lohengrin" sung in German by the new artists of the Damrosch company, and perhaps as he went out of the house he felt that the palmy days of opera there had not gone forever. The performance of "Lohengrin" given last night was one to please all intelligent lovers of the popular music drama. Shortcomings indeed there were, and such there always must be where Germans are concerned in the presentation of a work so full of lyric music. But, as we have already intimated, the German opera-goers themselves have ears that are not easily offended by deviation from the pitch nor by strained voice production. Lest this be regarded as an unjust discrimination against Germans, let us hasten to add that, if the Italian members of the Abbey & Grau company are examples of the kind of performers loved by Italian opera-goers, the ear of sunny Italy is no more delicate than that of the Fatherland.

But the performance of "Lohengrin" given last night was notable for its tremendous sincerity, its intense dramatic feeling, and its devotion to the design of the composer. It was a performance of which the general spirit and achievement were more potent than individual effort. In such a performance the work of the chorus and the orchestra, the conductor and the stage manager, rises to a position beside those of the leading singers.

The principal artists did their work with the greatest conscientiousness and with an abandon that was wholly delightful. If vocal merit had been more conspicuous, the performance would have called for most enthusiastic praise. As it is, it deserves commendation. As Ortrud Frau Klafsky fully justified expectation. Of course, her singing was open to the same criticisms that were made after her début; but, on the other hand, the opulence of her voice, the generous power with which she hurled it forth, her complete and convincing conception of the rôle, and the glowing warmth of her acting call for nothing except the highest approval. The woman lacks the vocal accomplishment of a fully equipped artist, but she has an artistic nature and a profound respect for her vocation.

Emil Fischer was, as of old, a dignified and interesting King, though it must be admitted that his tones are now often hoarse and veiled. It was expected that Popovici, after his vigorous and forceful Pizzaro, would not fall short of the requirements of Tehamund, and expectation was not disappointed. His performance of the part was one of the most forcible ever witnessed here, albeit one could be happy with much less explosiveness of tone. The Herald of Wilhelm Mertens was an excellent piece of work. His voice, barring a little too much tremolo, was agreeable to the ear, and his declamation was earnest.

The Elsa was Fräulein Ternina, who made her first appearance in this city. It may be said at once for the benefit of the veterans that the only Elsa to compare with her was Christine Nilsson. With that remark comparisons may be dropped, for Fräulein Ternina is quite able to stand on her merits. She is a large woman, carries herself with dignity, gesticulates with grace and judgment, and has an expressive though not a handsome face. Her voice is a pure, rich, and smooth soprano, excellently equalized in its registers, and of good range and carrying power. It is wholly without the acidity so often found in German sopranos, but, on the contrary, is warm and mellow. She produces it with an art so rare among her countrywomen that it came last night with exquisite effect. Her attack is beautiful, her mezzo voce perfectly controlled, her phrasing faultless, and her judgment in nuances that of a ripe artist. There is not the smallest evidence of wear in this lovely voice, which is in the plenitude of its power, and which, being used with such art, ought to last many years.

Although Fräulein Ternina's cantabile last night was a delight to hear and her declamation the perfection of the art, the voice seemed hardly big enough for some of the heavier rôles in her repertory. However, there will be abundant opportunity to judge of that. For the present, let it be said without hesitation that this lady is one of the most admirable lyric sopranos ever heard in this city. She and Frau Klafsky sang the duet of the second act superbly.

As Lohengrin, Herr Grüning was something of a disappointment. He declaimed with some force, but his constant use of open tone was offensive to the educated ear. The orchestra, as has been intimated, played well, but Mr. Damrosch might easily put more poetry into his reading of the score. The chorus sang well generally, but departed from the pitch in the finale of the second act, and refused to return to it. The stage management was good. Tomorrow night Mr. Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter" will be produced.

Prominent People in the Boxes.

Among the people of social prominence in the boxes, orchestra stalls and balcony at the Academy of Music last night, were:

Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodward, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Horton, Miss Callender, Albert Morris Bagly, William Steinway, Joseph Beckel, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Muller-Ury, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Howell, Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mrs. James A. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mr. Mills, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Kingsland, Robert Cornell Sands, Miss Lucy Atwell, Miss Emma Atwell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Beach, N. Lester Mullen, Miss Josephine Savin, Miss Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, Miss Jane Norton, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Richard Peters, George T. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Jules A. Montant, F. Egerton Webb, Miss Breese, Mrs. Herman Batjer, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beach, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Rudolph Schirmer, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Edward Kelly, Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. F. Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. J. Ruppert, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Post, Alfred Dolge, Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Mrs. L. S. Trotter, and Edward D. Page.

THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENCY.

Rules Established by the Supreme Court of the United States.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following extracts from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States may be of service in fixing your readers' opinions on the action of Congress:

"When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner certain portion of territory, have declared their independence, have cast off their allegiance, have organized armies, have commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents and the contest a war.

"It is not less a civil war, with belligerent parties in hostile array, because it is called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents be considered as rebels or traitors. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted province or State be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war according to the law of nations. Foreign nations recognize it as war by a declaration of neutrality. The condition of neutrality cannot exist unless there be two belligerent parties. In the case of the Santissima Trinidad (7 Wheaton, 337,) this court says: 'The Government of the United States has recognized the existence of a civil war between Spain and her colonies, and has avowed her determination to remain neutral between the parties. Each party is therefore deemed by us a belligerent nation, having, so far as concerns us, the sovereign rights of war.' (See also 3 Binn, 252.)

"As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, and the organization of a Government by the seceding States, assuming to act as belligerents, could become known in Europe, to wit, on the 13th of May, 1861, the Queen of England issued her proclamation of neutrality, 'recognizing hostilities as existing between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America.' This was immediately followed by similar declarations or silent acquiescence by other nations." (The prize cases, 2 Black, United States Supreme Court Reports, 666-669.)

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1896. P. F.

PICTURES AT COLONIAL CLUB.

Three score of pictures are shown at the Colonial Club in its attractive quarters on the west side, in Seventy-second Street. They will remain on view for a few days to such visitors as are fortunate enough to possess cards of invitation. A similar exhibition was held last year about this time, and it is presumable that for the future this organization must be counted in the list of regulars among the clubs fostering an art taste.

Eclectic is about the only term that might be applied to the present collection, ranging as it does from the early Englishmen down to the latest American and French painters. Uneven it certainly is, with many indifferent examples, while a number of the canvases are familiar through exploitation in dealers' shops, club shows, the Academy, the society exhibitions, and, in some cases, the auction rooms.

A description or criticism of not a few of the pictures would be but an oft-told tale, and that of very recent telling. There are, however, some that have the merit of novelty and a few that, added to this quality, possess distinction. American painters have a fair share of the wall space and hold their own very well. Three landscapes by the late A. H. Wyant only add to the pleasant memories of his delightful talent and give convincing evidences of a charming personality, delicate sentiment, and altogether artistic interpretation of nature. A large, upright example, "Solitude," (60,) is thoroughly enjoyable in every way. Robert C. Minor sends as many works, among them "A Woodland Path," (37,) which is free in treatment and agreeable in color.

There is an early picture by J. Francis Murphy, "Sundown," (41,) with greater detail than is evident in the more recent efforts, and, by H. W. Ranger, two landscapes, together with a view, down a city street, of the East River. Here Mr. Ranger shows the possibilities of the near-by, demonstrating what may be accomplished with the commonplace, filtered through an artistic temperament. As it is, this painter has made of stiff, awkward brick tenements, muddy stream, with ferryboat and steamers, a delightfully poetic symphony in warm colors, investing all with interest and something akin to beauty.

So, too, Charles Melville Dewey has found material along the river, though the moon he paints seems of abnormal proportions. Walter Clark, whose steady progress has been noted, has made the most of material at hand, finding novelty in unexpected places. "The Night Express," with its glare of fire, its dense cloud of black smoke, contrasted with an evening sky, is most picturesque, and the moonlight on the glistening rails all combine to produce a novel effect. Yet, Mr. Clark has gone no further than the nearest railroad track for his motive.

A more conventional moonlight is by R. A. Blakelock, but it does not lack for distinction in color and tone. George H. Bogert has two landscapes, Charles A. Platt one. There are figure pictures by Douglas Volk, F. S. Church, I. R. Wiles, F. C. Jones, and Maria Brooks, while William Page's excellent portrait of Gen. Scott is familiar. Clara McChesney has a canvas of three cobblers at their benches. They are Dutchmen, of course, and they are done with extreme cleverness and—little originality.

Among the interesting work by foreigners two cattle studies by J. R. Brascassat command attention. These are well drawn and understood, being painted with a certainty born of sound training. There is a tender little landscape by Cazin and a fine, powerful view, "On the Seine," at evening time, by Fritz Thoulaw, which is a personal, original note full of seriousness. This latter quality is dominant in a small panel by Luis Jiminez, albeit the work is hard, but the composition, representing a peasant and child, has evidently appealed to the painter, who has rendered it honestly and with much sobriety. Joseph Israels has a landscape with figures, and Lerolle, one of his conventional, unmoving moonlights, with two figures, of mild interest.

A fine, large landscape by Gainsborough is incomparably the best of the English examples here. It is No. 24. The portrait by Lawrence (32) is weak and thin; that by Harlow (27) is most indifferent. John Russell's picture of the actress, Miss Smithson, is very ordinary, while "The Enthusiast," by Romney, inspires anything but enthusiasm. Much better, though by no means astonishing, is a lady in blue by Sir James Thornhill, which is drawn and painted with considerable earnestness.

Add a charming little still life, by Vollon; a "Postman," by Berne-Bellecour; a marine by Dupré; an interior of a blacksmith's shop, painted in the Munich manner, very bituminous and brown, by S. H. Crone, and work by George Chambers, Otto Gunther, J. Garcia, G. B. Quadrone, and Sanchez-Perrier, and the list is about complete, though there may be added a large Courbet not too agreeable in color and lacking in refinement of the conception of nature, in which this man was a not infrequent offender.

PAINTINGS BY J. C. ARTER.

Despite the hard times, the art galleries multiply in New-York, and though the dealers all complain, there seems to be no lack of courage among the new-comers, to tempt fate and strive to interest the public in things aesthetic.

The latest among this adventurous band is the firm of Messrs. Noel & Co., who, having established themselves on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, now show a collection of pictures by an American artist, J. Charles Arter. This painter's name is by no means unfamiliar, his work having been seen in our exhibitions before this, attracting a modest amount of attention.

Mr. Arter has but recently returned from the far East, where, in Japan, he has found much to attract him, and many subjects for his brush.

ENGLAND'S CASE MADE UP

Sir Frederick Pollock's Report on the Venezuelan Controversy.

THE RECORDS OF HOLLAND AND SPAIN

Great Britain's Contentions Said to be Fully Maintained by Newly Discovered Evidence.

LONDON, March 4. The St. James's Gazette publishes two columns of matter which it claims is a summary of the report made by Sir Frederick Pollock for submission to Parliament on the Venezuelan matter. The Gazette says that, besides having at his disposal documents in possession of the British Colonial and Foreign Offices, Sir Frederick Pollock has drawn freely upon information made accessible to the British Government by the keepers of the archives of Spain and Holland.

The material supplied by Holland covers the period from the latter part of the sixteenth century to the second decade of the nineteenth century, and the Spanish documents cover the period since the first ascent of the Amazon by Orellana, in 1542, and from the first ascent of the Orinoco by Juan Martinez, until Venezuela, in 1830, assumed independent existence.

The evidence includes the particulars and circumstances in which the British took possession of the whole of the Dutch West India colonies in 1781, 1796, and 1803, and the treaties under which these transferences were ratified, the first one being concluded in 1814, to which Spain was a party. The evidence also includes the story of the correspondence and negotiations with the various interested Governments by Venezuela from 1840 down to the present time.

The information supplied by the Colonial Office comprises that collected by the successive Governors of the territory since the administration of Col. Nicholson, in 1803, as regards the extent and character of the Dutch occupation and exploration of the interior, and also the details of the Venezuelan incursions into British territory between the Orinoco and the Cuyuni, the attempts of American concessionaires to establish themselves in British Guiana, the steps taken to maintain British ownership, and the work done by Great Britain to ascertain the natural and geographic boundary without prejudice to strict territorial rights beyond such boundary. These documents, accompanied by important maps bearing thereon, show a British case of overwhelming strength against Venezuelan pretensions of ownership to the west bank of the Essequibo.

The report shows that the Dutch, from the earliest times, had possession of the Coast of Guiana as far north as the mouth of the Orinoco, such possession implying the right of ownership of the Hinterland, a right exercised by the Dutch, who, in the sixteenth century, had coffee, cotton, and sugar plantations far up the rivers, and prospected for gold and silver in the basin of the Cuyuni. The early Dutch maps give the northwest boundary, starting from Barima Point, and taking a northwesterly course inland, roughly parallel with the Orinoco, to the confluence of the Caroni and the Orinoco. One of these maps, prepared for Louis XV. of France by the King's Geographer, De Lisle, and printed in Amsterdam in 1774 shows the line of partition according to the bull issued by Pope Alexander I., allotting the whole of South America west of the Amazons to Spain, and the whole of the territory east of the Amazons to Portugal. To the west of this is a large section extending from the Amazon to the mouth of the Orinoco marked "Guyana." This is divided in two, the Dutch part extending from Barima to the River Mariwini, and the French part from the Mariwini to Cape Nord, on the delta of the Amazon. The Spanish settlement of St. Thome, on the Orinoco, appears on this map, but the Dutch line from Barima is identical with the line representing the extreme British claim. The Essequibo is expressly taken out of the limits of the Spanish settlements, not only by the line mentioned, but by the words "Essequibe aux Holland."

Sir Frederick Pollock proves that the Spaniards at no time established themselves in Guiana proper until they overran part of the British territory to the Cuyuni in and since 1858. They got no further than the Orinoco. The fact that St. Thome is marked on the French map as the extreme limit of their stations is borne out by a Dutch map, which in 1789 was prepared for the Committee of Colonies of the Batavian Republic by Major von Blouchenry. This map shows that the Dutch frontier begins at Barima, from which a straight line is drawn inland with the words above it, "Ancien poste Hollandais sur les limites de possessiones Espagnoles." This map was prepared to assist the statesmen who were negotiating the cession of the Dutch colonies in South America to Great Britain. Sir Frederick Pollock gives details showing that it was upon the basis of this and similar maps that the cession was defeated.

Correspondence taken from the archives shows that when the Spanish showed themselves in the Cuyuni Valley the Dutch Government vigorously protested to Spain against the encroachments of her subjects upon Dutch territory. The archives show that Spain did not answer the protest of the Dutch Government. Certainly Spain did not assert her ownership of the region in question. The States General of Holland in 1759 and in 1769 set forth the Dutch territorial rights and demanded reparation for Spanish violation thereof. The correspondence shows that the Dutch asserted ownership of the entire watershed of the Essequibo and laid great stress upon their rights to the Cuyuni, upon the upper reaches of which stream they had established gold diggings and had been on terms of intercourse with the Indian tribes there for 150 years in making researches.

The evidence which Spain placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office shows that Spain did not rebut the claim made by the Dutch to the territory throughout the basin of the Cuyuni. The Spanish Government, however, condemned proposals made by the Governor of Cumana, who sought to push the Dutch out of the Cuyuni basin on the ground that they were too audacious in having attempted to show that the Province of Dutch Guiana was more extensive than was actually the case. This decision was ratified by the Spanish Council of State, though no reparation was made to the Dutch for the interference of the Spanish in their territory.

The Dutch archives are so well kept that Sir Frederick Pollock has been able to make an irrefragable case for British ownership of the Cuyuni basin as having been inherited from the Dutch, though no absolute evidence is adducible to show how far the Dutch held the country between the natural geographical delimitation known as the Schomburgk line and the bank of the Orinoco.

The report, after exhausting the evidence prior to English acquisition of the country, deals with the more recent diplomatic aspects of the case, which are not summarized.

LITTLE NEW DISCOVERED.

England Has Found Nothing Not Known to the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The cablegram giving a summary of the British brief in the boundary dispute, prepared by Prof. Sir Frederick Pollock, was read with deep interest by members of the Venezuelan Commission in town to-day.

Entirely without prejudice to the merits of the case, which of course cannot be weighed until all the evidence accompanying Prof. Pollock's argument is disclosed, the Commissioners are evidently gratified that the British Government, with all the resources it has enjoyed for securing evidence, has apparently not obtained much if any more testimony than the commission has been able to collect here during its short but energetic existence. In addition to the maps mentioned by Prof. Pollock, all of which have been accessible to the cartographic expert of the commission, Justin Wilson of Harvard, the latter official has made an exhaustive study of between 250 and 300 charts bearing directly upon the geographic phases of the controversy. The commission has also been able to refer to nearly 300 volumes relating to the dispute found in the Congressional Library, and through its agents has examined essential portions of more than 150 rare volumes in public and private collections in America, among others at the Lenox Library, New-York, and at the Harvard Library.

The Government of Venezuela had already furnished to the State Department before the United States intervened in the affair last July, most of the correspondence which had been carried on with Great Britain, and complete copies of all the documents are promised by Venezuela before the end of this week.

Secretary Malet-Prevost, after reading the dispatch to-day, said: "The brief abstract of Sir Frederick Pollock's report is interesting as showing the care with which the case for Great Britain has been prepared, and the orderly and able manner in which it will be presented. The cable summary is, however, too general in its character to enable me to say positively what new matter it may present for the consideration of the commission. I can, of course, say nothing with regard to the statements of fact which he makes. It is evident, however, that the sources from which he draws the information upon which those conclusions and statements are based are in a great measure the same as those which the commission has been investigating in the preliminary work in which it has been engaged.

"The cabled report makes no references to new matter, excepting possibly to such portions of the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Venezuela as may not have been communicated to our Government, and excepting also any private reports which the various Governors of British Guiana may have from time to time made to the Colonial office. As, however, those reports have, to a certain extent, formed the basis for various historical work, it may be that the information which they convey has in a great measure been already considered.

"At all events nothing definitely can be said until the report itself is received. That it will be of valuable assistance in the consideration of the case there can be no doubt, and the commission awaits its receipt with great interest."

At the Venezuelan Legation the statement of the British case was declared to be pitiably weak and easily disposed of. Minister Andrade said it did not contain any argument which had not already been fully met and disproved in documents furnished to Secretaries Bayard and Gresham by the Venezuelan Government. All the arguments now presented by Sir Frederick Pollock which had not been included in Lord Salisbury's letters of Nov. 26 last, leading to President Cleveland's special message, had already been abandoned by British statesmen.

It was preposterous now for Great Britain to attempt to go behind the treaty of Munster to show that the Dutch had settlements in Guiana, for up to that time Holland was a Spanish dependency, just as Guiana was. With the recognition of the independence of the Dutch by the treaty of Munster in 1648 the Essequibo became the Eastern boundary of Spanish possessions, and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, England obligated herself to enforce that boundary.

The Dutch colonies did not pass to England until 1796, and from that time until 1836—forty years—every English map, cyclopedia, history, or other work bearing on Guiana, gave either the Essequibo or the Pomaron as the western English limit, Barima at the mouth of the Orinoco may have been occupied by the Dutch when Spain was the sovereign of Holland, as shown by early maps, but Minister Andrade notes that Sir Frederick Pollock has found no map giving the Dutch that point after the treaty of Munster.

No fear is expressed by the members of the Legation as to the result of the Venezuelan Commission's labors. They are confident that the decision will be entirely in conformity with the Venezuelan contention.

REICHSTAG HAS NOT A REED.

Socialists Break a Quorum When the Sugar Bill Is Called.

BERLIN, March 4.—The taking up of the Sugar bill in the Reichstag to-day was the cause of a scene of great excitement in the chamber. When the measure came up, Herr Richter, the Radical leader, sprang to his feet and moved an adjournment on the ground that there was no quorum present. Before he had ceased speaking members began to troop into the chamber until there were many more than the number requisite for a quorum in attendance.

A call of the chamber was made, but while the counting was in progress Herr Richter induced the Socialist, Freisinnige, and Volks Partei members to leave the house, whereupon the members of the Right became greatly enraged. When Richter's name was called he did not respond, and the conclusion of the count disclosed the fact that only 165 Deputies had answered to their names—a number insufficient to comprise a quorum.

At this announcement the Right became furious, and their angry shouts could be heard above the derisive utterances of the Opposition. The Government, failing to count a quorum, consideration of the bill was consequently delayed.

AMBIGU THEATRE DESTROYED.

Second Burning of the Playhouse Which Was Founded by Audinot.

PARIS, March 4.—The Ambigu Theatre of this city was burned to-day; loss, 300,000f.

The Ambigu Theatre was founded by Audinot in 1769, and destroyed by fire on the night of July 13, 1827. Then, two architects of great merit, Hittorf and Lecomte, built in 1827 and 1828 the new playhouse, which overlooked the Rue de Bondi and the Boulevard Saint-Martin. The new hall contained 1,600 seats, and was opened June 7, 1829, in presence of the Duchesse de Berry. Restored and repaired, under the direction of Emile Rochard in 1887, the Ambigu became an important playhouse of the second rank.

There were played in the time of Louis-Philippe dramas like "Les Juifs Polonais," written by Népomucène Lemercier, wherein Beauvallet made his first appearance, and "L'Auberge des Adrets," wherein Frédérick Lemaître created Robert Macaire.

The Ambigu's stage had the privilege of producing the most popular plays of Dumas the elder and Frédérick Soulié. It gave the first performances of "Les Mousquetaires," "La Closerie des Genêts," "Les Bohémiens de Paris," "Le Fils du Diable," "Rose Michel," and "Le Petit-fils de Porthos."

MINE EXPLOSION IN SILESIA.

Twenty-five Workmen Dead, Thirty-three Missing at Kattowitz.

BERLIN, March 4.—An explosion, followed by fire, occurred in the Cleophas mine at Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia, to-day.

The rescuing parties have succeeded in saving eighty of the entombed miners, and have brought to the surface twenty-five corpses. Thirty-three of the miners who were in the pit at the time of the breaking out of the fire are still missing. The vicinity of the mouth of the pit is thronged with the mothers, wives, children, and sweethearts of the victims of the disaster, and the scenes about the entrance to the shaft are most pathetic.

Bankers of London in Bankruptcy.

LONDON, March 4.—The Bankruptcy Court to-day issued receiving orders against Messrs. Murrieta, the London bankers, at the instance of the official liquidator of the South American and Mexican Company.

Leyds to Sail for Cape Town.

LONDON, March 4.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, will sail from London for Cape Town on Saturday.

Engagement of Marguerite of Orleans.

PARIS, March 4.—Princess Marguerite of Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, has been betrothed to Major Patrice de MacMahon, son of the late Marshal MacMahon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MONTEMORELOS, Mexico, March 4.—Luis and Fedo Varga, brothers, were killed in their home here yesterday by a man named Guerrero, in a dispute over a game of cards. After committing the deed Guerrero set the house on fire, and the bodies of his victims were burned. Guerrero has been captured and has confessed.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—Emil H. King, believed to be a poor shoemaker, died here yesterday. He left a will bequeathing $65,000 to his widow and four children. The money he inherited recently from a distant relative in New-Jersey.

MEMPHIS, Texas, March 4.—As the result of a feud of long standing, W. M. Purdue, an attorney, shot and killed John R. Jones, President of the Memphis National Bank, and dangerously wounded his son, Nat, yesterday. Purdue was arrested.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 4.—Jokithi Uchida, a Japanese student at Cornell (Iowa) College, a ward of the Methodist Church, and a well-known lecturer, committed suicide this morning while in a despondent mood, by cutting his throat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Major A. F. Morgan of A. F. Morgan & Co., and a war veteran, committed suicide to-day by strangling himself. Business troubles and nervous prostration are assigned as the cause.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Three masked footpads shot and fatally wounded Peter M. Nelson, Village Marshal of Grossdale, last night, and escaped. Posses were organized by the Marshals of adjoining towns to search the region.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 4.—The torpedo boat Ericsson was this morning given a two hours' trial at the dock, under the supervision of the naval board, to test her new machinery.

BLOW TO THE POLITICIANS

Sweeping Effect of the Court of Appeals Civil Service Decision.

MAY REACH HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Few Places in Municipal Employ Now Exempt—How Far Competitive Examinations May Be Required.

The crushing force of the decision of the Court of Appeals, interpreting the full significance of the provisions of the new State Constitution, extending the operations of the civil service laws, is only beginning to be appreciated by the politicians in New-York and Brooklyn. They are almost confounded by the suddenness and violence of the blow.

The Civil Service Commissioners of this city have notified Mayor Strong that under the provisions of the new Constitution, very many positions in the departments which were formerly exempt must be classed as open to competition, to be fixed only by competitive examination.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn is preparing to test the legality of the recent removals and appointments of City Works Commissioner Willis by an action in the Supreme Court.

In both cities the local Republican political leaders are apprehensive over the latest developments.

In their recommendation to Mayor Strong the Civil Service Commissioners of this city laid stress on the fact that clerks handling money are no longer exempt from civil service rules. This will affect many employes in the Department of Finance. The Commissioners also notified the Mayor that many places in the Law Department, the Public Works Department, and the Department of Street Cleaning, were no longer exempt from the operations of the civil service laws and regulations.

The Mayor was told that his bond and warrant clerk, and the clerks, librarian, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council should be taken from the non-competitive list.

Mayor Strong demurred as to his bond and warrant clerk, and he said, too, that he did not think the Common Council employes came under the new law, for the reason they were appointed annually by the Aldermen. The Mayor has not yet signified whether he will follow the other recommendations of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The paragraph in the new State Constitution which has caused all the trouble for the politicians is known as Section 10 of Article V., and is as follows:

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

The Court of Appeals has defined the object of this paragraph to be "to bring every department of the Government within its operation."

Further interpreting the clause, the Court of Appeals says: "The intention was not only to permit but to require its application to appointments in all departments."

"The language is so broad and imperative," the Court of Appeals holds, "that it must be regarded as beyond the control of the Legislature, and secure from any mere statutory changes."

The decision of the Court of Appeals will interfere very materially with the plans of some of the Brooklyn Republican leaders. Controller Palmer, for example. The Controller had picked out several places which he proposed to fill with his Republican followers, and he is, in consequence, cast down by the turn in affairs.

There is some difference of opinion among lawyers as to how the new Constitution, as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, will affect the appointment of heads of departments and their deputies, but there is no divergence of views, so far as learned, on the question of all subordinate municipal employes being now on the competitive list, the consensus of opinion being that they are on the competitive list. There can be, it is agreed, no more wholesale raids on the departments.

Mayor Wurster's cabinet officers have been very brisk in cutting off heads since they went into power. It is said most if not all of those dismissed may be reinstated by the courts. It is also said that either the respective cabinet officers who made the new appointments, or the Auditor and Controller, who passed and paid the salary warrants, may be liable for the salaries thus paid—aggregating a large sum. The heads of the departments have certified their removals and appointments as being properly made, which fact, it is said, may make them liable for the salaries of their appointees.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Brookyn, of which William G. Low is President, will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon in the Directors' room of the Brooklyn Library to consider the expediency of beginning an action to test the constitutionality of the exemptions from the civil service rules in the discretion of the Mayor, instanced by the recent action of the Commissioner of City Works in creating new offices, since exempted from examination and filled, as alleged, without regard to the provisions of the new State Constitution.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of this city and Chairman of the New-York State Supervising Board of the Civil Service Reform Association, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to give his views as to how far the new Constitution, as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, extended competitive civil service examinations.

"I think it applies to the civil service," he said, "to every department in the State and Municipal Governments."

"Are heads of departments and their deputies included in the competitive classes of office holders?"

"I am inclined to think it would not be practicable to apply the civil service rules to the head of a department of the Municipal Government. There could, of course, be competition for appointment to the head of a department, but I do not know how the selection could be satisfactorily made. The questions of character, of peculiar efficiency, of sympathy with the Mayor would come in. In Brooklyn, for example, the heads of departments are the Mayor's cabinet. They are, in reality, responsible to the Mayor for what they do.

"It would be quite possible to apply the civil service rules to the appointment of a deputy head of a municipal department, and I think it would be a very good thing to apply it that way. It is coming to this in Washington, where the heads of bureaus are now in the competitive classes.

"In our local civil service commission this question has been constantly coming up—as to what places should be opened to competition. Where you have a position involving one of absolute personal confidence, as in the case of a private secretary, or a clerk charged with the opening and custody of bids, the personal qualities of the sort necessary for such a position are very difficult to ascertain by a competitive examination.

"In England, I am very sure that the civil service rules do not apply to the private secretaries of Cabinet Ministers.

"It is for the courts to determine if the civil service provisions of the new State Constitution apply to a deputy chief of a municipal department.

"If the Legislature so desires, it can at any time make the office of deputy head of a department open to competition.

"It would be a good thing to have the deputy head of a department a permanent officer, in order that he might become thoroughly experienced in the affairs of the department and in the administration of its details. A good example is the case of the Chief Clerk of the State Department at Washington.

"There are a few such places in our municipal departments which it has not yet seemed possible to reach by competitive examination. We have advised Mayor Strong that the clerks who have the handling of money are no longer exempted from the operations of the civil service."

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association of this city and of the National Civil Service League, said: "I do not think the decision of the Court of Appeals will apply the civil service law to heads of municipal departments or their deputies. The qualities essential for those positions are not practicably ascertainable by competitive examinations. The courts, I think, would hold it not practicable to apply the civil service to such places. At Washington, in the Agricultural Department, the only positions exempted from the operations of civil service are the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the private secretary to the Secretary. The place of cashier has been made open to competition. In the Post Office in New-York, the only non-competitive places are Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, cashier, and one private secretary. The Superintendents of the local sub-stations and the employes of the Money Order Department are chosen by competition."

Civil Service Commissioner Jackson Wallace of Brooklyn said: "As a lawyer, I express the opinion that the Constitutional provision has a very extended scope. I should not be surprised if the courts decided that even the deputies to heads of departments and all private secretaries are to be included in the competitive class. In my own mind I am not quite sure that the heads of departments will be excluded—the Constitution is so broad and its interpretation by the Court of Appeals so clear. Personally I hope this matter may be brought before the courts at once for determination. A decision should be welcomed by men of all parties."

Sidney V. Lowell of Brooklyn said: "The decision of the Court of Appeals is one that I had for a long time anticipated. This civil service law has a further reaching effect than some persons imagine. If it does not apply to the heads of departments it would be desirable if it could be so applied, for there have been many Cabinet officers in Brooklyn who could not have passed a civil service examination of the simplest kind. It would not be necessary for lawyers and doctors to face examination as to their qualifications for Cabinet positions, because they must have passed examinations for admission to their professions, but it would be desirable to test the fitness of laymen for the management of departments. It has always been a serious question whether the civil service law does not apply to everybody, yet it is urged that as heads of departments give bonds for the competent and faithful performance of their duties they are exempt. But the average bond required of Cabinet officers is only $20,000. The District Attorney should consider this matter carefully, and if he thinks Mayor Wurster's Cabinet officers have been appointed in violation of the civil service law, he should lay the matter before the Grand Jury."

FRANCE COMES TO SPAIN'S AID.

In Return She Will Occupy Tuat, Obtain Commercial Concessions and Railways, and Receive Guarantees.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Madrid saying that negotiations in respect to Spain's request for French aid in her loan operations has led Spain to consent that France shall occupy Tuat, in Central Africa, and a reaffirmation of a community of interest in Morocco.

The French Ambassador at Madrid submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain and her promise that she will not contract other alliances and will give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coasts of Spain.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo conferred with the Opposition, and a loan has been arranged. A Paris syndicate will take £25,000,000 of Cuban bonds sold by Spain, the latter granting a prolonged concession of Spanish railways to French holders.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Willis R. Austin.

Willis R. Austin, one of the richest citizens of Norwich, Conn., died at his home in that city yesterday of pneumonia, after an illness of four days.

Mr. Austin was born in Norwich, Jan. 31, 1819, and was graduated from the Yale Law School. He was engaged in cotton speculation in Texas for many years, and afterward was a banker in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1874, and re-elected in 1875 by a very large Republican majority. He was elected State Senator in 1876, serving one term. He had been a member of the Republican Central Committee and member of the State Board of Charities.

He was President of the Norwich Club, Vice President of the Dime Savings Bank, and Director of the Second National Bank. His wife, who was Miss Mary McComb, died a few years ago. One son, Willis Austin, Jr., survives him.

William J. Campbell.

William J. Campbell, member of the Republican National Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home at Riverside, in Chicago. He was elected Chairman of the National Committee in 1892, but resigned in favor of Senator Carter. Mr. Campbell was as successful in law as in politics. He was born in Philadelphia in 1850. He leaves a wife and five children.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Noah Hooper, a retired Baptist clergyman, died yesterday at Exeter, N. H. He was eighty-nine years old. Mr. Hooper was, with one exception, the oldest Baptist clergyman in New-Hampshire. He was born at Saco, Me., was graduated from Newton Theological Seminary, and was ordained in 1837 at Woburn, Mass. Two daughters survive him, one of whom is Mrs. Etta Safford of Newton, Mass., the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the American Woman's Baptist Missionary Society.

—Dr. Hiram Corson, the oldest physician in Montgomery County, Penn., died yesterday at his home, at Plymouth Meeting. He was ninety-two years old. Dr. Corson had received recognition from various medical societies at home and abroad for his improved method of treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria, &c.

—William Evans, "the Welsh poet of America," died in Lockport, Ill., yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was known in this country as an organ builder, and in Wales his name was familiar in every household as a contributor of poetry and prose to the leading journals. He had lived in Lockport fifty years.

—John Dempsey, who for eighteen years had been the senior member of the stationery firm of Dempsey & Carroll, died last Monday of pneumonia, at his home, 153 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Dempsey was born in New-York in 1830. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

—Mrs. Jacob E. Dart, wife of Consul Dart, died yesterday at Brunswick, Ga. Consul Dart is on his way from his post at Guadaloupe, West Indies, endeavoring to reach home before his wife's death.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PARK AVENUE—The Rev. Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, Mass.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge J. O. Dykman of the New-York Supreme Court.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts.

—HOFFMAN—Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia, and John H. Farrell of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston and Capt. Henderson of the Eighth Hussars.

—ALBEMARLE—Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy, and Col. A. Logan of England.

—WALDORF—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Robert C. Clowry of Chicago, and George S. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—J. L. Adams, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bingham, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—H. Eldridge and P. H. Fusch, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Miss Grace and Josephine Hewlett, and C. W. Shuman, New-York.

—ESBITT—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Frederick, H. L. Mitchell and I. Shinman, New-York; and James N. Brown and Edith B. Brown, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—James C. Carter, G. L. Goss, Francis Danniel, E. B. Kettle, Jefferson Levin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Kelley, George A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, David Banks, J. G. Jennings, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Ide, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram H. E. Borden, D. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. O. B. Douglas, Miss N. E. Purcell, T. F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan, C. M. Britton, W. H. White, W. H. Vandenton, J. L. Ross, W. H. Goadly, George Milmier, C. Milmier, R. K. Shelden, Arthur P. Heinge, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Abrams, New-York.

Mrs. Rink Guilty of Manslaughter.

PATERSON, N. J., March 4.—Mrs. Annie Rink, who last month killed her husband by stabbing him in the eye with the tip of an umbrella, was found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy, in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Mrs. Rink was the only witness for the defense.

LATEST ARRIVALS

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

M'KINLEY IN THE LEAD

Florida Convention Organized in the Ohio Man's Interest.

THE OPPOSITION LIKELY TO BOLT

Republican Party Split in Mississippi —Thurston Takes a Stand Against Manderson.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4.—The friends of McKinley won a notable victory in the State Convention, which met here to-day to select delegates to the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis.

The friends of Reed, Morton, Quay, and other candidates combined against the Ohio man and made a hot fight, but to no purpose.

The first fight was for control of the State Convention, and the McKinley men won, though they claim that "combine" agents offered as much as $300 to change a single vote.

The real test was on temporary orgainzation, and then the McKinley men showed their overwhelming strength. For temporary Chairman the McKinley men nominated Joseph Lee, Secretary of the State Committee, and the anti-McKinley element named P. W. Chandler, both colored. Lee was chosen, receiving 130 votes to Chandler's 80. Lee named a committee of nine on credentials, seven of whom were ardent McKinley men.

Pending the report of the Credentials Committee, the convention adjourned till 10:30 to-night. Chairman Eagan of the State Convention says that each of the eight National delegates will be for McKinley. J. Stahl of Stanton, Ohio, is here for McKinley; Frank W. Leach of Philadelphia represents Quay, and Tax Commissioner Wilbur of New-York is working for Morton.

The Credentials Committee had not reported at midnight. It is rumored that the anti-McKinley element has resolved to bolt and send a contesting delegation to St. Louis.

INGALLS FOR McKINLEY.

The ex-Senator Insists that Morton Is Not in the Race.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, in an interview, said:

"There is no doubt that McKinley is the choice of the people of Kansas, and there is but little doubt that he is the choice of fully 75 per cent. of the Republicans of the United States. During the past few months I have been in nearly every State east of the Rockies, and I am convinced that McKinley is the man the people want. Whether he will secure the nomination or not is another thing.

"Morton will be the only pawn on the board in the hands of Platt, but it is quite probable that New-York State will come to the convention instructed for Morton. Morton is disqualified by age, but again we have an example of the 'Favorite Son.' Mr. Reed is a powerful man and a leader in his party, but if it was not that he was a local man New-England would be instructed for McKinley, for the people are for McKinley."

AN ALABAMA SPLIT.

McKinley Delegates Chosen, with Reed and Morton Contestants.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 4.—The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention, the first to act in Alabama, to-day named delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The McKinley men were in control, and, after they had captured the convention, the anti-McKinley men bolted and adjourned to a church, where they held a separate convention.

The regular convention nominated H. A. Wilson for Congress and selected Thomas Long and W. J. Stevens (colored) as delegates to the National Convention, both being instructed for McKinley.

The bolters renominated W. F. Aldrich, whose contest in the present Congress has just been reported favorably by the Elections Committee of the House. This convention named W. F. Aldrich and Fletcher Curry as delegates to the National Convention, instructed for Reed and Morton, respectively.

A SPLIT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Delegates of Both Factions Favor McKinley's Cause.

JACKSON, Miss., March 4.—The Republican Party split wide open at the State Convention. The Hill men were in full control, and decided not to admit the delegates headed by John R. Lynch, who held a separate convention.

The Hill faction elected as delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Convention: James Hill, John S. Burton, A. M. Lea, and E. W. Lampton.

While uninstructed, these delegates are all McKinley men.

The following are the Lynch delegates to the National Convention: John R. Lynch of Natchez, W. E. Molleson of Vicksburg, M. A. Montgomery of Oxford, F. W. Collins of Summit. The delegation, though reported for McKinley, was not instructed for him.

THURSTON AGAINST MANDERSON.

Calls upon Nebraska Republicans to Support McKinley.

OMAHA, March 4.—Senator Thurston is out in an address in response to the circular of the Republican State Central Committee, in behalf of the candidacy of Gen. Manderson.

Senator Thurston recounts the fact that before he announced his faith to McKinley he had an interview with Manderson, in which the latter gave him to believe he would not be a candidate. He declares that no other State has declared for Manderson, and calls upon the people of the State to rally for McKinley.

He charges that the Burlington Railway, of which Manderson is General Solicitor, is the chief inspiration of the anti-McKinley movement.

McKinley as Second Choice.

SAC CITY, Iowa, March 4.—The Republican County Convention of Sac County was held yesterday at Wall Lake. It instructed its delegates to work for the election of National delegates who will support McKinley for President in case Allison stands no show.

McKinley Victory in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—Peoria County Republicans held their convention yesterday and went on record for McKinley for President and Hopkins for Governor.

SILVER PARTY HOPEFUL.

Professes to Expect a Split in the Old Organizations.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The silver men in and out of the two leading parties have not yet succeeded in organizing a great silver party, but the silver men of the Democratic and Republican parties are heading that way as directly as possible, and only need the test of the National Conventions to drive them into an out-and-out silver party.

Teller, Carter, Dubois, Tillman, Harris, and Jones are still asserting that they will not leave the parties to which they belong, but their friends constantly insist that unless the silver sentiment is accepted in the platforms of the parties there will be a split and a new organization.

The preliminary work is being carried on here in Washington by representatives of the silver factions in both the Republican and Democratic Parties. The headquarters of the Bimetallic Democratic National Committee is at 13 First Street Northeast, this city. Senator Harris is the Chairman of the committee, Senator Jones of Arkansas Treasurer, and Col. T. O. Towles of Missouri Secretary. Col. Towles says that the committee had never had anything to do with circulating silver literature; that it was formed purely for the purpose of organizing the Democratic silver forces for this year's campaign.

The method of organization will be the appointment of a silver committee in each State, to be composed of strong men. These men were to attend to the organization of silver leagues throughout their respective States. The Washington committee is now receiving reports as to the work that has been done and the condition in which the silver forces are. No information is imparted to newspaper men as to the membership of the concern.

It was not the intention of any of the members of this committee to leave the Democratic Party, should it adopt anything but a silver platform at Chicago, but their intentions are not known to-day. It is known, however, that many members of the organization will not support the nominee of the party if he shall not be for silver.

The new silver party to-day claims that the nomination of a sound-money man at Chicago will give it the Electoral votes of a solid South and West.

At the headquarters of the party the force at work consists of Chairman Mott, a former Republican boss in North Carolina; the Secretary, and two stenographers.

In answer to a question as to what the party is doing, Chairman Mott referred the reporter to clippings from papers and documents from Western States, showing that pledges from thousands of voters are being obtained to support only a silver candidate for President. The leaders of the party are at work actively in nearly every State securing pledges. Chairman Mott showed the reporter a clipping from a Utah paper containing the names of 740 voters in one town who had signed the silver pledge. In the Northwestern States, the managers claim the movement to be making the same progress.

Together with the extended claims of the silver party as to the membership it already has, is the feeling that such men as Teller, Dubois, Mantle, Carter, Tillman, Hatch, and others are going to join the party at St. Louis. These men do not care to be allied with the Populist Party, but are willing to join a new party when it shall be found that there is no hope for silver in the old parties, and then let the Populists aid in the silver movement.

With the talk of the new party is the suggestion that the Democratic Party is likely to split at Chicago, each faction making a nomination. Should this be the case, there is a belief that the important recruits looked for by the new party would either remain in the old parties or join the silver wing of the Democratic Party.

Representative Elliott of South Carolina some time ago described the situation in the South when he said that a few years ago, when he was in Congress, there were only three sound-money Democrats in the House from the South. The increase since then is well known. "The Southern people have never been educated to anything but silver," said a sound-money Southern man. "Now many of their leaders are teaching them another side of the question, and they are learning."

Representative Patterson of Tennessee is a firm believer in the South's turning over a new leaf. He further believes that if the unit rule is not adopted in the sending of delegates to the Chicago Convention, there will be a big sprinkling of sound-money men from the South at the convention.

"If the silver men will just allow each district to send its own delegates," he said to a reporter, "we will go to Chicago with a large sound-money following from the South. If the silver men will do this, they will be 'licked out of their boots' at Chicago. There is one district in South Carolina which would go all right, several in Georgia, a majority in Alabama and West Virginia, both districts in Florida, a majority in Virginia, several in Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri."

BABCOCK WILL BE CHAIRMAN.

The Republican Congressional Committee to Organize To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee will be held to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of organizing for the campaign of this Autumn. The indications favor the re-election of Representative Babcock of Wisconsin for Chairman and Representative Apsley of Massachusetts for Vice Chairman. There was lively competition for places on the committee this year, and Mr. Babcock only got back into the committee as the representative of Wisconsin by a scratch. Nearly every member of the delegation was a candidate for the place, and the divisions resulted in the selection of Mr. Babcock by a vote of 8 to 2.

An effort will be made this year to confine the Secretaryship of the committee to a clerk employed by the Chairman and Vice Chairman. A member of Congress served in 1894, but his position precludes his doing the systematic detail work which some of the members would like to have from the Secretary, and the choice of a salaried officer is thought to be preferable.

MISSIONARY ANDERSON RETURNS.

Expects a Rich Harvest of Morton Votes in the South.

ALBANY, March 4.—Charles W. Anderson, the colored Demosthenes, private secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, and recently Morton missionary to the South, has returned. He has been in Louisiana on a hunt for delegates who will support the Governor at the St. Louis convention.

Mr. Anderson called on Gov. Morton and reported progress, and then went to see his chief and arrange to have his salary, which was stopped when he went away, started again.

The missionary reports that he sowed Morton seed in wholesale lots. He did not wait for the harvest. Morton sentiment pervades the Sunny South, he said, and when the conventions are held he predicts that Morton delegates will be chosen. The other missionaries, Seymour and Caleb Simms, are still in the banana belt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 4.—Fire destroyed three dwellings and contents at Avalon, a residence suburb of Allegheny City, this morning, entailing a loss of nearly $30,000, on which there was partial insurance. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hutson, in whose home the fire originated, narrowly escaped by jumping from a second-story window. Mrs. Hutson received serious injuries, but will probably

CATS THAT WON PRIZES

Strange Effects of Shrill Music on the Household Pets.

A BOY AND A WHISTLE MIGHT HAVE FUN

Scheherezade Gives an Answer as to Her Disposition—Razzle and Dazzle in a Flower-Decked Cage.

When the Horse Show was on, the appearance of Mrs. George J. Gould in Madison Square Garden was a signal for a rush to her box and for an afternoon tea without any tea, but with plenty of small talk. Yesterday Mrs. Gould and her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, tore themselves away from the fascinations of Lakewood and spent the afternoon looking over the cats that were on exhibition at the Garden. But their appearance did not create anything of a sensation, and they had nothing to do in a social way, save to exchange Lenten greetings with the ladies of their acquaintance whom they met.

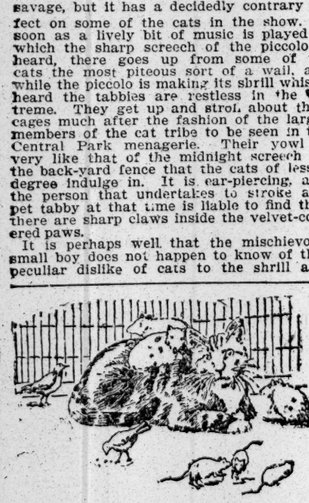
This little incident goes to show the difference in the character of the attendance at the Cat Show and the Horse Show. Ladies and children are the principal attendants at the afternoon receptions of the tabbies, and they are there for the sole purpose of looking at the cats. There is no such chance for flirtations as there is at the Horse Show. The evening, however, serves to bring out the escorts of the ladies. Some of the club bachelors and men about town are sure to drop in for a bit of a chat and a possible flirtation. Still the cat dominates things at this show.

At the Cat Show.

Visitors to the Garden have, besides the cats and the cat circus, to amuse them a chance to listen to music very cleverly performed by D'Aquin's orchestra. The ladies delight in the lively marches, dances, and popular songs that are played. No one of them frowns with Lenten severity on the musicians. But cats and music do not mix well.

Music may have charms to soothe the savage, but it has a decidedly contrary effect on some of the cats in the show. As soon as a lively bit of music is played in which the sharp screech of the piccolo is heard, there goes up from some of the cats the most piteous sort of a wail, and while the piccolo is making its shrill whistle heard the tabbies are restless in the extreme. They get up and stroll about their cages much after the fashion of the larger members of the cat tribe to be seen in the Central Park menagerie. Their yowl is very like that of the midnight screech on the back-yard fence that the cats of lesser degree indulge in. It is ear-piercing, and the person that undertakes to stroke and pet tabby at that time is liable to find that there are sharp claws inside the velvet-covered paws.

It is perhaps well that the mischievous small boy does not happen to know of this peculiar dislike of cats to the shrill and piercing whistle. If he did, he would be apt to have fun at the Garden and cause a lot of trouble for the ladies who watch so tenderly and carefully over their pets. Recently a party of gentlemen investigating this dislike of the cat for the sharp, shrill whistle experimented with a sedate and well-behaved grimalkin that happened to be within reach. The result was a more striking performance than that given by the cats in the circus when they leap through the hoops that are "rings of living fire," as the show people delight to put it.



Tom's Happy Family.

The cat in question at first scented the air as if a deadly enemy was within smelling distance. Then there came to the ears of the experimentalists a series of the most unearthly howls they had ever heard from a cat. This was soon followed with a series of performances that seemed to indicate that the cat had suddenly become violently insane, and the performance was kept up until the animal seemed on the verge of epilepsy. The cat was both tantalized and terrorized. Inability of the investigators to continue their whistling alone prevented the cat from being made fit for a cell at Bloomingdale or some other insane asylum.

A continued series of shrill whistlings in the Garden at this time, particularly with such a lot of the naturally excitable Angoras on the benches, as there are, would probably result in breaking up the show.

Dr. Huidekoper, who is an authority on all that relates to cats and the cat tribe, was asked to explain this peculiar effect of the whistle on the cat. It was a bit too much for him. He knew of the fact, but as for a reason, he said that was beyond the range of his researches. "I know that some cats are driven almost insane by the shrill tones of the flute or the violin," he said, "and I imagine the same effect might be produced by the continued use of a shrill whistle. Why it is so I never could understand, and I have never found any one who could explain the mystery. I reckon it must be like some of Lord Dundreary's queer discoveries, 'one of those things that no feilow can find out.' Possibly Prof. Garner, with his alleged intimacy with animal language, could explain the reason for a cat's hatred for music. I confess that I cannot do so."

Miss Edith Newbold of Southampton stood in front of the cage occupied by her Angora cat, Scheherezade, stroking and petting her cat yesterday afternoon shortly after it had won the first prize in its class.

A tall, blond Englishman, something after the Ouida type, stood admiring the animal as its mistress lifted it from its soft cushion better to caress the prize winner.

"Has that cat the charming disposition of members of its sex?" he asked.

Before the fair owner could reply to the query the cat answered for itself with a long-drawn-out noise that was a cross between a growl and a yowl, and a snap at the questioner, after which it clung frantically with all its claws to the garment of its mistress.

"There seems to be no necessity for a reply from me," she said, laughingly, while all the witnesses of the incident were convulsed with laughter.

Later an inquisitive and matronly old lady asked of Scheherezade's mistress:

"What are you to the cat?"

"Only its nurse," was the quick response. And that good old lady walked away and to a young lady descanted at length upon the absurdity of having a nurse especially for a cat when there were so many children in the world that did not have one-half the care and attention of that feline pet. That chance remark was how it happened to be noised about the Garden that there was one cat that had a trained nurse in attendance upon it.

The cage occupied by Razzle and Dazzle, a couple of kittens belonging to the Hanft brothers, attracted considerable attention yesterday. It was trimmed inside and out with festoons of smilax, with rich blooms of the Jacqueminot rose, and bunches of fragrant English violets. The combination of a couple of cunning black kittens and the flowers made the cage a centre of attraction and curiosity.

Another cat that has created considerable interest is Peaslee, a blue and white Maltese from the office of The Spirit of the Times. Managing Editor W. B. Curtis, the veteran athletic authority, has had printed a record of the cat and its performances, which attracts much attention. It was a present to the editorial force of the paper and came to the office with a reputation of having whipped every cat in the neighborhood where it had previously been owned. So it had acquired such a fondness for chickens that it had to be sent to the city to be put out of the reach of temptation. Mr. Curtis is authority for the statement that whenever it catches an extra large rat it brings its prey to the managing editor's desk and demands recognition for the duty performed. "He is good-natured if you don't scratch his back." Thus winds up the legend concerning this cat. It is an effective ending, for it causes people to let the animal alone. No one ever touches a cat except to scratch its back, and thus Mr. Curtis has his little joke with the visitors.

Murphy and Mack.

Among the visitors to the show were Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Richard Carman and family, Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Miss Helen Alexander, Mrs. George Parsons, Mrs. John H. Ehrich, Mrs. F. B. Talcott, Mrs. H. Hugh Palmer, Mrs. F. A. Morrell, Mrs. William Pearsall of Brooklyn, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, the Misses Guthrie, Mrs. W. H. Knapp, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. E. M. Curtis, Mrs. M. G. Reade, the Misses Reade, Mrs. De La Mar, Mrs. Sand, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Watson.

The judges finished their work yesterday, awarding the following prizes:

SHORT-HAIRED HE CATS.

Class 2—Brown or Dark-Gray Tabby.—Brian G. Hughes's Nicodemus, third prize. No other prizes awarded.

Class 3—Silver or Blue Tabby.—Mrs. A. Draper's Little Sassy, first; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan's Punch, second.

Class 4—Red or Red and White Tabby.—Mrs. A. Draper's Mete, first; Mrs. R. H. Hawthorne's Killarney, second.

Class 6—White.—Mrs. V. Platz's Bismarck, first; Miss Kate L. Clarke's Frizzle, second.

Class 8—Any Other Color.—Mrs. A. Draper's Piebald, first; Mrs. A. Draper's Moses, second.

SHORT-HAIRED SHE CATS AND KITTENS.

Class 9—Tortoiseshell.—Mrs. A. Draper's Queenie, first.

Class 10—Tortoiseshell and White.—Mr. T. Farrar Hackham's Emily, first; Mrs. A. Draper's Beate, second; Mrs. A. Draper's Torti, third.

Class 11—Brown or Drak-Gray Tabby.—Miss Rose Beckett's Pearl's Little Irishman, first; Mrs. A. Draper's Myrtle, second.

Class 12—Silver or Blue Tabby.—Mrs. A. Draper's Sylvia, first.

Class 13—Red, or Red and White Tabby.—Mrs. A. Draper's Reddy, first.

Class 14—Black.—Miss Rose Beckett's Nickie, first; Mrs. A. Draper's Darkie, second.

Class 15—White.—Mrs. A. Draper's Lulu, first; Miss Kate L. Clarke's Cynthia, second.

Class 16—Blue or Silver.—Mrs. Nina Norton's Tootsie, first.

Class 17—Any Other Color.—E. N. Barker's Victoria, first; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan's Tip, second.

Class 18—Two Short-Haired Kittens, Under Six Months Old.—Miss Kate L. Clarke's Tom and Jerry, first; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan's Fawn and Friskie, second.

Class 19—Short-Haired Single Kitten Any Color or Either Sex, Under Six Months Old.—Mrs. A. J. Wheeler's Mack, first; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan's Titmouse, second; Miss J. C. Draper's Trilby, third.

SHORT-HAIRED GELDED CATS.

Class 20—Tabby, Any Color, but with No White.—Miss Rose Beckett's Grover Cleveland, first; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan's Jim, second; Charles F. Bates's Tommy Doodles, third.

Class 21—White.—P. A. Morris's Tom, first; Howard L. Van Norden's Blizzard, second; Miss Harriette Munoz's Purity Parkhurst, third.

Class 22—Black.—Mrs. Edward L. Bailey's Cato, first; Francis Carey's Dan, second; Hanft Brothers' Dazzle, third.

Class 23—Black and White.—Porter Fitch's Chimmie Fadden, first; Mrs. A. J. Wheeler's Murphy, second.

Class 24—Any Other Color.—Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick, first; Randolph M. C. Ewer's Regalletto, second; Mrs. Lizzie A. Turnbull's Tom, third.

LONG-HAIRED HE CATS.

Class 25—White.—First prize withheld; Mrs. Ida Knapp's Pedro, second.

Class 26—Black.—E. D. Joy's Joe Jenkins, first; Mrs. E. N. Barker's El Mahdi, second; Charles Knapp's Nigger, third.

Class 27—Blue or Silver.—Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert's Patrique, first; C. G. Lehman's Napoleon, second.

Class 28—Brown, Dark-Gray, or Red Tabby.—Mrs. E. N. Barker's King Humbert, first; Mrs. E. N. Barker's Jasper, second; Mrs. Albert Legg's Coonie, third.

Class 29—Blue or Silver Tabby.—H. Karpenstein's King Tab, first; George McKee, Jr.'s, Tom, second.

Class 30—Any Other Color.—Miss Georgiana Usher's Uncle Bob, first; Mrs. E. M. Barker's Paddles, second; Mrs. Charles Wood's Napoleon, third.

LONG-HAIRED SHE CATS AND KITTENS.

Class 31—White.—Miss Edith Newbold's Scheherezade, first; Mrs. J. S. H. Umsted's Princess Dinarzarde, second; Master Ray Livingston's Venus, third.

Class 34—Brown, Dark-Gray, or Red Tabby.—Hurlburt Chapman's Topsy, first; Mrs. E. N. Barker's Topaz, second; Mrs. E. N. Barker's Sapphire, third.

Class 35—Blue or Silver Tabby.—Mrs. E. N. Barker's Lady Pudlicote, first; Miss Kate L. Clarke's Fluffy, third.

Class 36—Any Other Color.—Miss Georgiana Usher's Queen Lil, first; George E. Moore's Pius, second; Marshall L. Bacon's Nicatous, third.

Class 40—Single Kitten, Under Six Months Old, Any Color.—Mrs. Frederick B. Kimball's Tommy Britton, first; Mrs. Brian Brown's Muriel, second.

LONG-HAIRED GELDED CATS.

Class 41—White.—Mrs. Lizzie A. Turnbull's Jerry, first.

Class 42—Black.—Charles R. Pratt's Charlie, first.

Class 45—Long-Haired Cat, Any Other Color.—Mrs. Ferdinand Senn's Wasker, first; Miss Louisa Morgan's Svengali, second; Charles F. Eates's Chimmie Fadden, third.

Class 44—Tabby, Any Color, but with No White.—Mrs. Frederick A. Brown's Cosey, first.

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SOCIETY TAKES TO BOWLING.

Interesting Contests of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club.

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club, which comprises society's devotees of the alleys, held its second meeting of the season yesterday afternoon at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. There were more persons present than at the first gathering the Wednesday previous, and the bowling was of a far livelier character. The ladies displayed a particular fondness for the sport and their cheeks were aglow as a result of the exercise.

It is the club's policy to have a different form of competition each week, and yesterday's partook of the nature of a "blind pool," so to speak. All the ladies who rolled a score of 75 or more, and all the gentlemen who got 100 or over, received a numbered ticket, and at the end of the afternoon's sport a few corresponding numbers were drawn from a box and the holders of the duplicate numbers got pretty and useful prizes. These consisted of silver mounted card cases, hair brushes, hand mirrors, silver trays, and a wonderful collection of favors, in the forms of roosters and hens.

This method of distributing prizes, it was explained by a member, gave those who were not crack bowlers an equal chance with those who are, of getting a prize, and besides infused an element of uncertainty interesting to a majority of the competitors. Those who secured prizes under this novel way of distribution were as follows:

Ladies—Miss Watson, first prize; Miss Charlotte Wotherspoon, second prize.

Gentlemen.—Dr. Porter, first prize; Frank Keech, second prize.

The Knickerbockers have a very prominent list of patronesses, and of the number the following were present: Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Philip Sands.

Some of the others present, many of whom took part in the sport, were: Miss Edith L. Black, Miss A. L. Clarke, Miss Jean Edgar Clarke, Miss Lillie Graham, Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Miss Emily S. Jackson, Miss Margaret A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Miss F. Van Rensselaer, Miss Charlotte Wotherspoon, Mrs. Granville Winthrop, Miss Watson, E. N. Bicknell, Banyer Clarkson, Theodore Polhemus Cooper, N. G. Johnson, Russell H. Landale, P. Brynberg Porter, M. D., William M. Purdy, Walter Rutherfurd, the Rev. William W. Rutherfurd, Matthew A. Wilkes, Howard Martin, R. R. Richards, E. McK. Whiting, Miss Leontine Meade, Miss Fanny Gregory, Miss Mimmack, Miss Paddock, Miss Charlotte Sands.

Says Vindictiveness Was Shown.

LONDON, March 4.—In its current issue The Yachting World accuses the New-York Yacht Club of having shown vindictiveness in the expulsion from membership in the organization of Lord Dunraven, when it was well aware that his Lordship had written and mailed to the club his resignation. The Yachting World expects, it says, that the yacht societies of Great Britain will express their opinion of the action of the New-York Club in no minced language, and insists that the Royal Yacht Squadron, as backers of Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America's Cup, are bound to take some action in the matter. The Royal Yacht Squadron, the paper declares, cannot afford to have their leading member dealt with in such a summary manner without indorsing his expulsion or loudly protesting against it.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The Colonia is nearly ready for the riggers. She is at Nixon's yard, Elizabethport, and it is expected that the work on her centreboard and interior will be completed this week.

—A. Cary Smith is getting estimates for the 140-foot auxiliary yacht he has designed for John E. Brooks. The yacht probably will be built this Summer.

—Work on the big steamer being built for M. C. D. Borden, in the Erie Basin, is progressing favorably. The yacht is now nearly plated.

GIRLS PLAY JEU DE BARRE.

Interesting Contest at the Brooklyn Riding Club.

A jeu de barre, played by young ladies, was an attraction at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's weekly music ride last evening. It was the first contest of a jeu de barre tournament for a handsome silver cup.

Some of the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Middleton, G. H. Potter, W. N. Dykman, Mrs. A. J. Cordier, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallbridge, Miss Burris, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Beard, Miss Busbey, Reuben Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hinrichs, James A. Smith, Mrs. H. Palmer, W. L. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hyde, F. E. Le Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Scribner, Miss Agnes A. Bennet, W. R. Palmer, Miss Aiken, Douglas Malby, Mrs. M. Michel, D. A. Curtis, Miss Daniels, W. S. Mount, E. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Miss Julia Rossiter, and Miss McCarter.

The jeu de barre contestants were Miss Edith Porter, Miss Marie Zimmermann, and Miss Marguerite Zimmermann, who plaved three lively two-minute periods, in which the dodging and riding was very clever. None of the players captured a ribbon, so the game was decided by the best display of skill, and was awarded to Miss Potter. The cup will have to be won by her two more times in succession before becoming her property.

After the contest F. D. Beard's noted fencer, Perfection, was brought into the ring, and gave an exhibition of high jumping, clearing the bars at six feet. In the music ride there were twenty-four participants, who gracefully executed several figures.

BROOKLYN WHIST PLAYERS WIN.

Return Match with Staten Island Decided Last Night.

About a month ago a match with sixteen players on a side took place between members of the Brooklyn and Staten Island Whist Clubs, at the rooms of the islanders. On that occasion the visitors won by 26 tricks. The return game was played last night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Whist Club, in the Wilson Building, on Pierrepont Street. After nearly three hours' play at the eight tables it was found that the Staten Island experts did better than before, though they were beaten again. The score stood 16 in favor of the Brooklyn players, who sat east and west.

N. D. Putnam and H. E. Nitchie stood first among the victors, being 6 tricks ahead of the average, 142. At the conclusion of the match Chairman Earl of the House Committee invited the visitors to a supper, where recent rivalry was forgotten in good cheer.

At the regular Monday night play of progressive whist this week the Brooklyn club had 84 members to take part. Since the removal to the better quarters nearer the bridge the club has been stronger than ever.

New-York University Athletics.

The students at the New-York University Medical College will holl their last in-door athletic exhibition of the season in the college gymnasium on the evening of Friday, March 27, when the final competition for the all-round championship of the gymnasium will take place. The all-round championship gold medal is to be awarded as a result of this competition, in which there are to be seven events, three of the most interesting of them to come off on the date mentioned, the other four to be decided between now and the 27th. These seven events will be: Club swinging, fence-vault, parallel bars, horizontal bar, tumbling, horse work, eighteen-foot rope-climb. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, the proceeds of which will be used to defray the expenses of the relay team of the New-York University at Philadelphia.

John S. Hoey Ill.

LONG BRANCH, March 4.—John S. Hoey, the patrol judge of the Jockey Club, and referee of all the big pigeon shoots, is very ill at his cottage, on Chelsea Avenue. He had a bad attack of grip, which has been followed by neuralgia, which is affecting his heart.

To Play Baltimore at Hockey.

A match game of hockey between the Baltimore Athletic Club and the New-York Hockey Club will be played at the Ice Palace, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Out of the Metropolitan.

Secretary Crickmore announces that Clifford, Bright Phoebus, and Gay Hampton have been declared out of the Metropolitan Handicap, to be run on May 12 next.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Will Be Played About the Middle of July at Shinnecock.

GOLFERS PLEASED AT THE TIME

Action of the Executive Committee of the United States Association Generally Approved by Players.

The golf championships of the United States, which are the most important event in the golfing world, will be played this year about the middle of July. This will be welcome news to many golfers, as the feeling has been very strong for some time that the championship meeting should be held much earlier than October, as has been the case during the past two years. This change of time was decided at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, held last Tuesday night at the residence of its President, Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, on Madison Avenue.

These championships will be played on the course of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, as was decided a short time ago at the annual meeting of the association, but at that time the date was fixed for the first two weeks of September. The Executive Committee Tuesday night delegated the power of naming the exact time for playing the amateur and open championships to the Green Committee of the Shinnecock Club, with a recommendation, however, that they be played about July 15. As this action was unanimous, and as the Secretary of the Shinnecock Club, Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, is one of the Executive Board and was present at the meeting, it is practically assured that the championship meeting will take place at the time specified.

Most of the golfers when informed of this action yesterday were highly pleased. The Shinnecock links during July are in their very best condition, and everything will be favorable for insuring excellent games and allowing each contestant to show just what he can do. Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge said that, not only was the decision regarding the time unanimous, but that it was the general opinion among golfers that it would be far better to hold the championships much earlier than September. "They are always held about the latter part of June in the old country," he said, "and even with this change, we will be two or three weeks later than they are in England and Scotland. A good many of our players play very little during the Summer, and consequently, if not absolutely out of practice, necessarily put up a much poorer game in the Fall than they do at the end of Spring.

"With the championships coming in July, all of the active golfers will have an equal opportunity of doing their very best, and they will also have the benefit of several months' steady practice, because most of them play regularly from the 1st of May up to July or August. This change, also, I think, will bring out a larger number of contestants, for many of the golfers can spend the time easier in July to go off to a week's championship meeting than they could in the Fall. The Shinnecock course will be in prime condition at that time, and being close to the ocean, will be cool and a delightful place to play the championship games."

Besides this change of time, the method of playing the amateur championships was changed in a very radical manner. The system hitherto in vogue was the medal-play style, which had met with many objections, because, if two leading players are drawn to play together, one is naturally thrown out of the contest at once, and the fact that luck is liable to play a larger share in determining the final winnings than really ought to be the case in an important and well-conducted golf contest was plainly seen last year at Newport. Various ideas have from time to time been proposed, as imparting more fairness and opportunity of giving fuller scope to genuinely good play, and the system adopted Tuesday night, which will go into actual effect with this year's championships, is as follows:

All contestants to be drawn and play thirty-six holes medal play, and from these the eight best scores to be considered eligible for the future rounds. In case of a tie in the first round, the players so tieing to play off eighteen holes medal play. This tie, of course, will only affect the last score or scores of the eight, for, no matter how many ties might occur within the eight limit, it would make no difference upon the actual result, a tie game only being necessary in case of a ninth player being eligible. These eight leading players will then play eighteen holes, match play, until two are left, and these, on a separate day, will play thirty-six holes, match play. In case of any tie in these match-play rounds, the members so tieing to decide by playing off one extra hole, as has formerly been the case.

The style of playing the open championship was unchanged, and will be played as heretofore, 36 holes, medal play. The method of playing the ladies' championship will be the same as that of the amateur men's championship, except that the first round will consist of 18 holes, instead of 36, and the final round also of 18 holes, and in case of a tie during the first round, it will be played off with 9 holes.

The time of playing the ladies' championship was delegated to the Green Committee of the Morris County Golf Club, but it is generally understood that this event will come off during the first two weeks of October.

The committee also elected to allied membership in the association the following five clubs: Overland Park Club, Denver, Col.; Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.; Cambridge Golf Association, Cambridge, Mass., and the Westchester Golf Club, near Westchester Village, N. Y. With these new clubs the membership of the association is increased to thirty-six regular golf organizations. Application for associate membership was received from the Washington Golf Club, Washington, D. C., and for allied membership from the Thistle Golf Club of Rochester, N. Y. These, however, came too late to be acted upon, and will come up at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held some time before May 1.

Samuel L. Parrish and H. O. Tallmadge were appointed by the President to re-write the by-laws of the association and present them for final action at the next meeting.

A few of the prominent golfers who were seen yesterday were loud in their expressions of favor regarding the time for holding the championships in July, but the opinion among some was that the number of eligible players for the final rounds should be sixteen instead of eight. This, in fact, was the first idea expressed by W. H. Sands, the prominent St. Andrew's golfer, who holds the championship of that club, and who won several other big tournaments last year. "I am glad that the time has been changed to July," he said, "but I think that the number to be drawn from the first medal play round should be sixteen instead of eight. I think that the entry list will undoubtedly be large, and it seems to me that among the first-class golfers who are now rapidly coming to the front eight is too small a limit to fix for those who will be eligible for the final championship rounds. This system meets with my hearty approval, but I have always held that the highest sixteen scores should be drawn instead of eight."

Practically the same sentiments were expressed by Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Lakewood Golf Club. "The time is excellent," he said, "and the new method of regulating the championships will, I am sure, be productive of better and more satisfactory results, but I do think that eight is too small a number for the final rounds. It ought to be sixteen surely, for, from the large number of entries that I am sure will go down to Shinnecock, it can hardly be less than manifestly unfair to a number of really first-class golfers to thus cut them out from an opportunity to play in the finals, which, limiting the eligible number to eight would surely do. I know that a great many golfers, while approving heartily everything done by the Executive Committee, will be strongly in favor of having the number of eight eligibles increased to sixteen."

The members of the Executive Committee present at this meeting were Theodore A. Havemeyer, Henry O. Tallmadge, Samuel L. Parrish of the Shinnecock Club, and Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, the latter having come to New-York suddenly, and to remain here during the remainder of the week.

The Thistle Golf Club of Rochester, which has applied for allied membership, is a new organization, but has a very nice golf course and a number of active members. Its officers are: President—J. H. Stedman; Vice President—C. H. Angel; Secretary—J. Warren Cutler; Treasurer—F. P. Allen; Captain—Josiah Anstine.

The officers of the Washington Golf Club, which has an excellent course, and gave several interesting tournaments last year, are: President—Henry May; Vice President—George S. Fraser; Treasurer—George Hellen; Secretary—Edward F. Riggs; Captain—A. J. Parsons; Governing Committee—Henry May, George Hellen, William Edmond Curtis, John A. Baker, James W. Lockett, George S. Fraser, Edward F. Riggs, S. R. Franklin, C. J. Trains, and A. J. Parsons.

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TOURIST BOWLERS WON A GAME

ELIZABETH CYCLERS PROVED TOO STRONG FOR THE VISITORS.

The Paterson Men Had Expected Two Victories—They Won the First, but Lost the Second.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4.—The Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson made their first appearance in Elizabeth to-night to bowl the Elizabeth Cyclers two games in the Associated Cycling Clubs' tourney. There was quite a gathering at the alleys to see how the recent leaders in the tournament would acquit themselves. The Elizabethans have been putting up a pretty good bowling game lately, and felt confident of being able to break even at least with the men from Passaic County.

The home team started off with a lead of 3 in the first frame, which they increased to 18 in the third. The visitors overhauled them in the fourth and took the lead by one pin. The Elizabethans never again overtook them, although they made a fine rally in the seventh, but could get no nearer than 8 points. From this on it was a procession, the Tourists winning by 75 pins. Cowan and Sours distinguished themselves by making brilliant spares in this game with the pins badly split.

The Elizabethans, as usual, took the lead by 4 pins in the second game on the first frame, and then started in with a rush, piling up their lead to 69 in the third frame, while the Patersonians seemed to have lost their control of the spheres, and have gone to pieces. The Tourists rallied somewhat toward the end of the game, but the men from "Betsytown" had obtained too big a lead to overcome, and they pulled off the game by 43 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST C. C.				ELIZABETH C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	4	148	Karr	5	5	159
Berdan	1	4	141	Vanderveer	2	6	161
Cowan	4	3	167	Sours	4	3	164
Dunphy	4	6	215	Faulks	3	4	164
Taylor	3	4	193	Morrell	1	4	141
Total	14	21	864	Total	12	22	789

FRAMES.

Elizabeth C.	85	169	241	308	372	465	557	638	714	789
Tourist C. C.	82	159	223	307	382	478	565	662	759	864

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST C. C.				ELIZABETH C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	0	6	141	Karr	1	6	155
Berdan	1	2	122	Vanderveer	4	2	179
Cowan	1	5	154	Sours	0	5	131
Dunphy	1	7	159	Faulks	3	4	169
Taylor	4	3	176	Morrell	2	5	161
Total	7	23	752	Total	10	22	795

FRAMES.

Elizabeth C.	68	149	242	336	421	504	579	668	735	795
Tourist C. C.	64	122	196	267	353	436	508	581	668	752

JOHNSON READY TO SAIL.

The Cyclist Going to Europe in Quest of Continental Records.

"Johnny" Johnson, the blond young man who probably can "follow pace" better than any other cyclist in America, and whose name is generally associated with that of the famous trainer, "Tom" Eck, arrived in town Tuesday afternoon. He was accompanied by Eck, Antone Johnson, (his brother;) "Pat" O'Connor, and A. E. Weinig. To-day the party will sail for Europe on the steamer Columbia.

It is the intention of the Eck-Johnson party to proceed direct to Carlsbad Springs, and, after a short "seasoning" rest, to proceed to Milan, from which point the American cyclists will begin their onslaught against European records and competitions with the cracks of the Old World.

This trip has long been talked about by Eck and Johnson, and the latter's prestige is so well known on the other side that there is little doubt about his proving a great drawing card. Johnson's principal mission will be to lower European records, it being well understood that the makers of the wheel he rides have offered him a handsome bonus for every new "mark" he places to his credit. The other racing members of the party will do the pacing for Johnson, and, besides, will compete in the tournaments at which the star may ride. It is expected that the party will tour through every country in Europe offering the slightest inducements to cycling, and there is little doubt among his friends here that Johnson will come back with an unbroken string of successes.

Macdonald and Antone Johnson will sail away as amateurs, it being their desire, with the approval of the Racing Board of the league, to represent the United States in the cycling events at the Olympian games in Athens.

Last evening Johnson and his party were dined in Buffalo by the Rambler Bicycle Club of that city. After a visit in down-town cycle circles, Johnson and Eck left for Syracuse on business. They will return to-night.

Continental clubs desiring to communicate with Manager Eck can address him at Carlsbad, Germany, up to April 1.

BROOKLYN'S CYCLE SHOW.

To be Opened Next Monday in the Old Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

Chief Consul Potter last night stated that before the end of the year he expected to have a local organization of the League of American Wheelmen in every election district of New-York. He has already begun to formulate the lines of organization in Brooklyn, and calculates to make some big strides in this direction during the Cycle Show in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory next week.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn, which is running the show, has allotted a space to Chief Consul Potter for the entire week, and Thursday will be league night. Mr. Potter has arranged to have the space handsomely decorated, and to have the several local Consuls on hand to distribute league literature. A new handbook, entitled "Fifty Miles Around Brooklyn," will be ready for members, and a variety of new maps will also be on hand.

The indications are that the Cycle Show is to be a tremendous success, and that next week Brooklyn will be in the throes of a cycling craze. The list of exhibitors embraces many novelties, and a big attendance is certain at any affair of the Cycle Club. The show will open Monday, at 8 P. M., instead of Saturday, as is usual with big shows.

What Maryland Cyclers Want.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—The bicyclists of the State came down in force to-day, and made a demonstration before the Legislature. One of the largest steamers of Baltimore was chartered, and on it were delegations from the various organizations and many detached riders. On arriving at Annapolis the line was formed, and after a parade the wheels were stacked in front of the State House, near the spot where George Washington said good-bye to his soldiers.

The visit was in behalf of the legislation which the wheelmen ask. There are four bills. The first is for good roads, the second is to make the railroads recognize bicycles as baggage, the third is to have signposts put up at cross-roads, and the fourth is to punish any one throwing upon the public highways matter that will be destructive of the pneumatic tires. The demonstration was in charge of Chief Consul Conway W. Sams.

Mount Vernon Cycle Club Election.

MOUNT VERNON, March 4.—The Mount Vernon Cycle Club held its annual election last evening, and elected the following officers: W. N. G. Clark, President; Frederick Schneider, Vice President; George Stahl, Treasurer; Staats Westervelt, Recording Secretary; W. R. Carmer, Financial Secretary; Edward E. Martien, Captain; H. K. Kellar, First Lieutenant; David Lyon, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Charles Abel, Color Bearer; Henry Ward, Bugler; Max Pappart, L. H. Kronfeld, George D. Ferguson, William C. Fisher, and R. J. Cooke, members of the Executive Committee.

The Elmwood Cycles.

The Elmwood Cycle Company has issued its catalogue of this season's cycles. One of the features of this wheel is the seamless tubing. The wheel sells for $65 and is the cheapest wheel with seamless tubing. The "Elmwood Girl" is a surprisingly beautiful wheel and should become very popular this season. The company's motto is: "The Elmwood is an honest wheel; its price appeals to all."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Eclipse Wheelmen of Philadelphia have elected the following officers: President—John Haas; First Vice President—Edward Baxter; Second Vice President—Isaac Smith; Treasurer—Harry Overlock; Secretary—William Smith; Corresponding Secretary—William Lloyd; Directors

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DU PONT CASE TAKEN UP

Silver Senators May Continue the Delaware Vacancy.

A LONG, BITTER CONTEST EXPECTED

The Legal Question Involved Is the Only One upon Which the Two Parties in the Senate Disagree.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Du Pont election case was brought before the Senate to-day, and in all probability it will have the right of way for a week or ten days. The report has been circulated that some of the silver Senators have determined to oppose the seating of Du Pont for reasons intimately connected with the split in the Republican Party over silver, but several silver Republicans who were asked to-day if there was any truth in the story said they were ignorant of any such intention. Eastern Republicans appear to have no doubt that the Senate will vote to seat Du Pont.

The case of the Delaware claimant is being handled in the Senate by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. Should the Populists and Democrats hold together in disposing of this case, the slightest hesitation on the part of any Republican will result in keeping the seat vacant. If anything will induce the silver Republicans to oppose him, it will be the dislike to increase the opposition to silver by one vote.

Although the facts in the Delaware case are conceded on both sides of the chamber, the legal point is one on which the two political parties take opposite views, and on that opposition hinges a dispute which may occupy the time of the Senate for weeks to come.

In the Delaware Joint Assembly, on the 9th of May, 1895, Mr. Du Pont received 15 votes out of a total of 30 cast. But as to 1 of the 30 votes, it is contended on the part of Mr. Du Pont that it was illegal and void, it having been cast by Mr. Watson, a Senator who had, on the death of the Governor, become Acting Governor, and who could not, as claimed by the Republican members on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, legally or constitutionally act as Senator. In that case the total legal vote cast being only 29, Mr. Du Pont would have received a majority, and would be entitled to a seat in the Senate.

The contention on the part of the Democratic members of the committee is that the exercise of the duties of Governor by Mr. Watson did not divest him of his rights as a State Senator, and that, at all events, that was a question to be determined by the Senate of Delaware, and not by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in making the opening argument in favor of the right of Mr. Du Pont, spoke for three and a half hours, and had not concluded his speech when the matter was laid aside for the day.

Mr. Mitchell laid down these two propositions, and cited authorities to support them:

First—It is a well-settled principle of common law that the same person shall not exercise, simultaneously, incompatible offices; and, under the common law, the acceptance of an office incompatible with one already held is, ipse facto, a resignation of the other.

Second—The offices of Governor and Legislator are, under the American system, incompatible; and the duties of the two cannot be, and are not, as a general rule, exercised either in whole or in part, by the same person; and are never so exercised, in the absence of either express or clearly implied constitutional or statutory authority—and the cases in which such authority exists in America constitute the exception and not the rule.

In the course of his argument Mr. Mitchell asserted that in the ten cases wherein the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House had succeeded to the Governorship of Delawere in the last 104 years, not one of them had taken any part whatever, while he exercised the office of Governor, in the proceedings of the Senate or House of Representatives, with the single, solitary exception of the present Governor, Mr. Watson—and he had done so only for a portion of one day, and for a single purpose, the defeating of the election of a United States Senator.

Having exhausted the argument as to Mr. Watson's disability to act as a State Senator while exercising the office of Governor, Mr. Mitchell passed to the consideration of the question whether the United States Senate had the power (under its constitutional right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members,) to inquire and determine the pending matter for itself. The minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections said that the Senate had no such right; but, if that were so, then the Senate was as helpless as a child, and was impotent to protect itself from intrusion.

Without concluding his argument, Mr. Mitchell yielded the floor. Very few Senators were in the chamber during the speech, but those who were present appeared to lend very close attention to it.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) who has been absent for some weeks past on account of illness, was in his seat to-day apparently in perfect health. Mr. Dupont was in the lobby while his cause was being pleaded; and ex-Senator Higgins, whose vacated seat is the one in controversy, was also an intent listener.

Mr. Mitchell will continue his speech to-morrow.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) and was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate and report to what extent, if any, the salary accounts of Senators should be credited with amounts that have accumulated during former vacancies.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The House Amends the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After passing a few relatively unimportant bills, the House spent the rest of to-day's session in the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the fee and salary amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The whole time was spent upon the section fixing the salaries of District Attorneys of the Federal courts, which range from $2,000 to $5,000. The section was made the target for nearly a score of amendments, chiefly intended to increase the sums allotted to various districts, but the committee refused to make any change in the schedule, save in two instances. The salary of the Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania was increased from $3,500 to $4,000, and that of the Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan from $3,000 to $4,000.

An amendment was agreed to requiring the Attorney General, in appointing Assistant District Attorneys, to make his selections from residents of the district in which they are to serve.

The order for the printing of the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, made Feb. 19, was amended so as to exclude the printing of the accompanying papers and maps.

The joint resolution was adopted authorizing the erection of a statue of Gen. Francis E. Spinner on the Treasury Department grounds.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL DISCUSSED.

Hearing on the Measure by the House Committee on Patents.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Robert U. Johnson of New-York, Secretary of the Authors' Copyright League, and Mr. Lewiston, also of New-York, representing the Photographers' Copyright League, to-day appeared before the House Committee on Patents in connection with the bill providing for a Commissioner of Copyrights to revise the copyright law.

Mr. Johnson opposed the bill on the ground that it restricted to citizens of the United States the privilege of securing copyrights under the statute. In the judgment of the league, the enactment of the bill would constitute a serious injury to the rights of producers of copyright property, and to the interests of the community, for the use of which such copyright property is brought into existence. It would further constitute on the part of the United States a breach of international good faith with the several nations of Europe that have extended copyright privileges to American citizens.

Mr. Lewiston, on behalf of the Photographers' League, favored the measure. Secretary Bowles of the Photographers' Copyright League of Brooklyn, Mr. Furniss, representing Oliver Ditson & Co. of Boston; Mr. Bacon, representing White, Smith & Co. of Boston, and Mr. Bailey of Washington, representing the Musical Publishers' Association of the United States, were heard in opposition to certain features of the bill, which, in their opinion, would repeal the international copyright agreement if the measure were enacted into law. They approved the general principles of the bill.

A CONTRACT LABOR CASE.

Hearing on the Exclusion of Makers of Cotton Machines.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner General Stump gave a hearing this afternoon to several attorneys representing cotton interests, as to admitting into this country four machinists from England. These machinists were sent to this country by English manufacturers of cotton machines to set up the machines which are imported in detached parts. Each man had a contract with the English firm, and they were debarred from landing by the Immigrant Bureau as contract laborers.

The attorneys representing various cotton-mill owners contended that only men familiar with the construction of the complicated machines could set them up.

The labor organizations contend that to allow these men to perform such work would deprive American workmen of their just deserts. Among the attorneys engaged in the case was ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts.

CHEROKEE BONDS WILL BE PAID.

The Treasury Department Decides an Appropriation Is Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the items in the Indian Appropriation bill which was stricken out of the bill in the House was for $1,000,000 for payment of the bonds issued by the Government at the time the Cherokee Strip was put in the market. The Treasury Department asked that the amount be included in the Urgent Deficiency bill, but it was not done, for some reason. The Treasury, having looked further into the matter, decided to-day that the bonds, which were due Monday, March 2, were Government obligations, and they will therefore be treated as other bonds and paid by the Treasury without the necessity of a specific appropriation. The total amount of the bonds is $6,000,000, but only a part is due now.

No Action on Anti-Option Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Messrs. Hentz, Hubbard, and Liendenberg, members of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and Messrs. Labouisse and Brittan, representing the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, to-day addressed the House Committee on Agriculture in opposition to the passage of any Anti-Option bill. The committee took no action on the matter.

DECLARED AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

Richard Johnson Sentenced to Prison for Forty-one Years.

Richard Johnson, alias Henry Smith, convicted in the County Court, Brooklyn, of burglary, has been adjudged an habitual criminal under the new law, and Justice Aspinall sentenced him to Sing Sing Prison for forty-one years yesterday—ten years on each of three indictments for burglary, and eleven years for grand larceny.

Johnson is twenty-eight years old. He said he intended to reform, and Judge Aspinall said he thought he would be reformed by the time he got out of prison.

Johnson, when he heard the sentence, laughed and said he guessed the Judge spoke the truth.

Two Caught in Belting, One Killed.

John O'Day, twenty-four years old, of 135 Twenty-ninth Street, and William Sands, forty years old, of 210 Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, were at work in H. W. John's paint works, at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, placing a leather belting on a flywheel, when the engine started, and they were drawn up by the belting and dashed against the ceiling of the room.

They fell to the ground unconscious and were taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where Sands died last night.

Mr. Weir Now First Deputy.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department has appointed Lawrence F. J. Weir First Deputy Superintendent, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Enoch Vreeland.

Mr. Weir was formerly Second Deputy, and his place has been filled by the appointment of T. M. Rutherford, who was a Special Inspector.

WATER FAMINE IN PASSAIC, N. J.

Ice Driven into the Supply Pipe by the Wind Shuts Off the Supply—The Fire Department Crippled.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—This city awoke this morning to find itself without water. The water flowed weakly at midnight, by 2 o'clock it had gone from the mains in all but the lower part of the city, and by morning there was not a gallon in the mains. There has been no water all day except that taken from old wells.

There was no water to drink, none to cook with, and commuters and business men had difficulty in having their breakfasts prepared. Most of the finer residences and all the office buildings and large stores, being heated usually by steam, were cold and dismal because of the lack of water to feed the boilers. There was a rush for gas and coal stoves by storekeepers and office renters.

The grocery stores had a run on prepared meats and other food that did not need cooking. There was a big demand on the dealers in "soft drinks" for liquids with which to quench thirst. The saloons did a thriving business. Hundreds cut ice out of the river and melted it to obtain enough water for the most pressing needs.

The firemen were crippled because of lack of water. The wind had blown down the fire-alarm wires, and no alarms could be turned in, as not a box in the whole system is in connection.

The trouble arose through the ice at the water works working into the pipes and clogging them. The officials say the pipes are clogged in a number of places. It is thought the big main is frozen solidly in a number of places.

One of the first steps taken by the authorities was to call out the firemen and hold them in readiness in the houses. Later, patrols were organized, and the police and firemen are now dividing the city into patrol districts. The beats are made short, so the patrolmen can be constantly on the lookout for fires.

As the steam engines in the city are useless, the firemen obtained two chemical engines. These are kept in constant readiness with horses hitched. The fire-alarm system, which is broken and twisted by the wind, has been replaced by telephones. With few exceptions, each patrolman has a telephone on his beat. In some cases private residences having telephones have arranged to place their instruments in the service of the firemen and policemen all night.

Some relief was obtained this afternoon in the lower parts of the city by connecting the big pumps at Reid & Barry's brick yards with the city water mains. These pumps are able to supply the lower part of the city with enough water for ordinary purposes.

The employes of the Peaquanock Water Company were at work all night and all day trying to tear the main leader so as to get water through. They made no headway. The wind, which is blowing about fifty miles an hour, forced the water to the in-take faster than they could push it away.

Trenton Without Water Four Hours.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—For four hours to-day this city was without water, as the wind drove the ice at the reservoir into the intake pipes and clogged them. There was no water until the employes of the Water Department succeeded in freeing the pipes. The absence of the water caused much inconvenience, but no damage resulted, as the fact that the water was giving out was made known early and all fires under boilers were drawn.

Newark's Water Supply Decreased.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—There was another block of anchor ice at the outlet at Macopin inlet during the night, and early this morning it was found necessary to start up the pumps at the Clifton Avenue pumping station, to keep the high service reservoir sufficiently stocked to supply the high service section of the city.

The supply from the East Jersey Water Company's plant would have been cut off entirely by the ice had not a force of men been kept at work all night breaking up the ice and pushing it away as fast as it clogged against the in-take screens. As it was, the supply was decreased at least 50 per cent. during the night.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN BAYONNE.

Many Cases Exist in the Constable Hook Tenements.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 4.—Another epidemic of diphtheria is prevalent in the Fifth Ward. Out of fifteen cases reported four have proved fatal. Health Inspector Dr. A. C. Forman has closed No. 5 School for an indefinite period, and the Board of Education has approved this action. Temporary provision has been made for the graduating class in Enterprise fire house.

Trustee Frederic E. Chamberlain of the Board of Education last night protested against the closing of the school by the health authorities before the School Trustees had had an opportunity to act. The law supports the Health Inspector in his present prompt action.

The illness is in the densely populated Constable Hook section of tenements. General fumigation took place to-day.

INDICTED JOHN LOUDEN SEVEN TIMES.

Keeps a Private Insane Asylum at Amityville, L. I.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 4.—Seven indictments were found by the Grand Jury to-day against John Louden of Amityville, keeper of Louden Hall, and other institutions of its kind.

Louden is charged with keeping an insane asylum without a license, and the indictments, which set forth the offense as a misdemeanor, are the outcome of a raid made upon Louden Hall last November, after complaint had been made to the Attorney General that Louden was caring for insane patients.

Louden pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge Reeves this afternoon, and was placed under bonds in the sum of $200 on each indictment.

Joseph C. Mott of Patchogue was indicted for arson in the second degree on a charge of having fired his restaurant in that village.

NEW-YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Meeting of the Board of Managers—Patrons Who Have Subscribed—Plans for Greenhouses Submitted.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Botanical Garden was held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday afternoon. There were present Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel Sloan, Charles P. Daly, William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, Charles F. Cox, J. J. Kane, J. A. Brown, James F. Kemp and Secretary N. L. Britton. W. A. Stiles of the Department of Public Parks was also present as a guest.

It was resolved that the number of patrons be limited to 100, and that a donation of $5,000 be received from each patron. The following have contributed $5,000 each: J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. D. Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, J. A. Brown, W. E. Dodge, J. A. Scrymser, W. C. Schermerhorn, C. P. Daly, Oswald Ottendorfer, Samuel Sloan, George J. Gould, Miss Helen M. Gould, J. S. Kennedy, William Rockefeller, J. M. Constable, Mrs. Esther Herrman, and John R. Pitcher.

The contribution to entitle to a life membership was fixed at from $1,000 to $5,000. The third class of members, each candidate to be approved by the Board of Managers, is admitted at $10. All members are to have free tickets to lectures, exhibitions, &c.

The Committee on Plans and Buildings submitted three sketches of plans for greenhouses to be erected in Bronx Park. Plans and recommendations were presented also for a museum, and final plans will be obtained from architects.

The board, acting on the report of the Secretary, recommended the purchase for the Garden Museum of the herbarium of J. B. Ellis of Newfield, N. J., containing 75,000 specimens of fungi, supposed to be the most complete in the world.

Plans for the drainage of a garden site were referred to the Committee on Plans. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the New-York Botanical Garden view with regret the introduction in the Legislature of the bill to remove from the charge of the Board of Park Commissioners the parks above Harlem River, and respectfully protest against its passage.

The Secretary was instructed to exhibit topographical maps of the garden site at the American Museum of National History on the evening of March 26, at the annual reception of the Academy of Sciences.

CORNELL TRUSTEES MAKE CHANGES.

Col. George Bliss a Member of the Board—Action on Recommendations.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 4.—The Winter meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University was held to-day. Eighteen members of the board were present, including ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, J. D. Warner, Miss M. C. Thomas, and Messrs. F. S. Washburn and G. B. Turner. Vacancies in the board were filled by the appointment of Col. George Bliss of New-York City and Charles Sidney Shepard of New-Haven, Oswego County, N. Y., as Trustees.

The vacancy in the Department of Botany caused by the resignation of Prof. Prentiss, was filled by the promotion of Associate Prof. Atkinson to a full professorship. His colleague, Dr. W. W. Rowlee, was also promoted to the highest grade of Assistant Professor.

After careful consideration, the board voted to reorganize the Department of Architecture into a college with a Director at its head, and authorized the Executive Committee to appoint such Director whenever President Schurman is ready to make nominations.

Action was taken on recommendations contained in the President's report, as follows: The office of Associate Professor was abolished, this legislation to take effect in 1900; the three grades of Assistant Professor, with terms of three years each, were changed to two grades of assistant professorships, with terms of five years each. The President's suggestions concerning a pension fund for professors led to the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That while the board deems it unwise to use the general funds of the university, or gifts not specifically made for the purpose, to pension professors, it cordially indorses the scheme of a Professorial Pension Fund, outlined in the President's report, and expresses its willingness to receive contributions from former students and from friends of the university for the establishment of such fund, (which should be increased by annual contributions from all professors desiring to avail themselves of the advantages thereof,' and it expresses its willingness to invest the moneys thus obtained with the endowment of the university, and manage them without cost to the benefactors or beneficiaries."

Kentucky's Senatorial Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—A concurrent resolution was introduced in the House today by Mr. Swinefore, (Dem.,) proposing that the two Houses of the General Assembly adjourn sine die next Wednesday, March 11. The proposition went over until to-morrow. The indications are that it will be adopted. Under the law the session would expire March 17.

The Senatorial ballot was significant of only one thing to-day, and that was that ex-Judge Holt is the favorite for the Republican nomination for Senator. Blackburn received fifty-nine and Holt twenty. The remainder of the votes were scattered.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer G. W. Roche has been detached from the Detroit and ordered home; Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane has been detached from the Monocacy, and ordered to the Machias; Passed Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon has been detached from the Machias, and ordered to the Detroit; Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney has been detached from the Olympia, and ordered to the Monocacy; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Ryan has been detached from the Albatross, March 31, and granted three months' leave; Assistant Paymaster B. P. Dubois has been detached from the Wabash, March 20, and ordered to the Albatross, March 31.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Qualities and styles are emphasized at manufacturing prices.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.

Those for the New Structure Approved by the Harbor Line Board—$1,000,000 to be Raised.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners at their regular weekly meeting yesterday announced that Mayors Strong and Wurster had approved the resolution recently adopted by the commission in which the cities are each asked to issue bonds for $500,000 for the purpose of acquiring and condemning property for the proposed structure.

The meeting was an executive one. Chief Engineer Leffert L. Buck presented a detailed plan for the bridge, which he explained at length to the commission, with the aid of a large blackboard. The plans are the ones that were recently approved by the Harbor Line Board.

The official approval of the plans was received by the commission in the following letter:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

To the Commissioners of the new East River bridge:

Sirs: I have the honor to say that, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the Secretary of War has approved the following opinion of the Harbor Line Board, New-York Harbor, in its report to the Chief of Engineers Feb. 26, 1896, relative to plans of the Commissioners of the new East River bridge, for a bridge proposed to be built across East River between Delancey Street, New-York City, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, viz.:

"That the proposed bridge over East River at Delancey Street should be so constructed as to provide a clear headway of at least 135 feet at mean high water of Spring tides, under the most unfavorable conditions as to load and temperature for a distance of not less than 200 feet on each side of the middle point of the bridge, and a height at the pierhead lines of at least 117 feet."

I am also instructed to notify you that plans conforming to the conditions above specified should be submitted for approval by the Secretary of War. Very respectfully

G. L. GILLESPIE,
Colonel Corps of Engineers.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1896.

Commissioner Henry Batterman said that the work on the structure would be postponed until Judge Gaynor renders a decision in the action brought against the Commissioners by Stephen M. Hoye, a Brooklyn lawyer, in connection with the purchase of the Uhlman franchise.

A NUCLEUS FOR THE COLOMBIAN NAVY.

The Steamship Neptune Rechristened the Cordova at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 4.—The ceremony of rechristening the steamship Neptune took place at Hugh Ramsey's shipyard this afternoon. She was named the Cordova, and turned over to the United States of Colombia. Mrs. De Pollo, wife of the Vice Consul of Colombia, to the United States, broke a bottle of champagne over the bow of the steamer, and the flag of Colombia was thrown to the breeze.

The Cordova is to be the nucleus of the Columbian Navy. The Cordova was to have gone on a trial trip this afternoon, but owing to the high winds it did not take place.

All on Board the Schooner Drowned.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 4.—The steamer Pensacola, which returned here to-day from a relief trip to the Texas and Mexican coasts, reports that she sighted the wreck of the schooner Willie Ann, which has been missing one month. The four persons on board were drowned. They were Capt. Simon Baker, of Lake Charles, La.; Seaman Tarry, William Anderson, cook; and M. Moguat, a passenger, of Rockford, Texas.

AUCTION SALES.

COOKE'S ROOMS.

JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.

JUSTUS COOKE.
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

Rich Household Furniture and Appointments, Antiques, choice modern and old Paintings, Oriental Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c.

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COOKE'S ROOMS,
125th ST. AND 3d AVE., GALLERY SALESROOM.

A fine collection of modern Oil Paintings by eminent artists,

A number of Valuable Historical Plates,

Rich Parlor Suits in expensive coverings, Oriental Rugs, superb Plush and Lace Hangings and Draperies, Clock Sets, Sevres, Dresden, Bonn, Delft, and Hungarian Pottery.

Finely carved Chamber Suits, in various woods.

Expensive Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, China Closets, Side Tables, &c.

Turkish Couches, Rockers, Screens, Rugs, Bookcases, Armoires, Desks, Lamps, Vases, Cabinets, Divans, Odd Pieces.

Desirable Marble Statuary.
A valuable collection of Old Paintings.
A grand old Dutch Marqueterie Secretary.

Antique Mahogany Furniture of the Chippendale, Sheraton, and Colonial Periods.

Elegant English Brass Bedsteads, Coal Hods, and Fire Sets.

A most select and magnificent collection of PERSIAN AND TURKISH RUGS AND CARPETS, Comprising
Royal Antique Ivan, Samarcand, Daghestan, Anatolian, Derben, Bokhara, Cazac, Carabar Beloudchistan, Korassan, and other gems.

HAND EMBROIDERIES,
Royal Persian Bed Spreads, Table and Bureau Covers.
Folding Beds, Bedding, Gilt Chairs, Music Cabinets, Mirrors, Dinner Sets, Toilet Crockery, Chiffoniers, Parlor Tables, Pedestals, Jardinieres, &c.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These goods came to us from the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., the Manhattan Storage Co., and a West End Avenue mansion, and form a very interesting sale.
On exhibition all day and evening Tuesday and Wednesday.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To Mrs. C. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. J. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, A. H. Dayton, Miss E. E. Hume, as agent for Martling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veirs, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. K. Soutter, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Cornelia or Kate Stevens, Remsen Schenck, P. Noel, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, W. Wodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simonson, Martha McAleese, J. B. McNab, Max Freeman, Mrs. Max Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Leavenworth, A. J. McCusker, New-York Electric & Automatic Exhibiting Machine Co., Wm. F. Monaghan, Chas. B. Mill, Catherine Clemmons, M. Cotter, Cora Nelson, Geo. H. Rice, E. Charrington, Oscar H. Short, Chas. La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, consisting of household goods, personal effects, furniture, tools, machinery, manufactured articles, &c., stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

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Secretary and General Manager.

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41 st ST., 45 EAST.—Nice, comfortable single rooms; home comforts; excellent table; special rates; table board; references.

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MADISON AV., 120—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished suites; two, three, or four rooms; private baths; breakfast if desired; convenient to clubs and theatres; references.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.
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No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

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Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

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Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J., reopens Feb. 29. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and single.
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Now open. Atlantic City, N. J. Location and appointments unexcelled. Virginia Av., near beach. Heated throughout by steam. All modern conveniences. $2 to $3 per day. Special weekly and to families. Hotel coach meets all trains. Illustrated booklet mailed. CHARLES E. COPE.

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Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
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The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

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Heavy Blasts Blow About This City Seventy-two Miles an Hour.

ICE AND COLD ADD TO THE DISCOMFORT

Travel Much Impeded on the Rivers, and the Ships Are Greatly Hampered by the Gale.

Wind, cold, and ice were in command yesterday. They succeeded in making their sway exceedingly unpopular. While the cold was juggling with the mercury between the points of 15 and 27, the wind came bowling over the town at a seventy-two-mile gait. It was no respecter of persons nor of the rights of private property. Howling and whistling, its weird paeans intruded on the lucky ones protected within doors from the rigor of the blast, while to those who ventured without was given a more heroic exhibition of its powers.

Coming from the northwest, and hence off shore, the wind was not the kind of blow that sailors dread in these parts of the North Atlantic, but in conjunction with the ice it succeeded in seriously incommoding shipping in the harbor and impeding the operations of the ferries. In town the blast played havoc with awnings, signs, and other things on which it could fix its grasp and cavorted with pedestrians in a style which suggested that it was enjoying its mad frolic.

Here and there in the narrow cañons 'twixt the lofty buildings of down town it displayed its energies in concentrated form. About its famous old haunt at Nassau and Spruce Streets, which seems to have become more than ever to its liking since the erection of the sky-scraping Tract Society Building, the wind adopted the continuous performance idea, and, needless to say, big hats were ruled out. As a consummate knock-about artist, it had made a decided hit on Tuesday, and yesterday a larger crowd was attracted.

From the hour when Father Knickerbocker performs his little trick of moving several hundred thousand unfortunates from the wide confines of Greater New-York into the smallest corner of his domain to the hour when he moves them back again, there was a constantly changing audience, never less than 100, and sometimes twice that number, who howled in glee at the discomfiture of each new victim. Even little hats and soft caps were compelled to accompany those of offending proportions in their aerial flights, swirling and soaring to the dizzy height of the clock in The Tribune tower. Those who sought to come up the hill in Spruce Street made bad weather of it, and those in the opposite direction bent swore there were better things than a fair wind.

The greatest sufferers were those who came through Nassau Street and were caught unawares as they emerged from the lee of the corner building. One woman was immediately relieved of her hat, and the audacious high-flyer proceeded to take her along, too. Two of the onlookers rushed to the rescue, and a policeman added his efforts. The truant hat was duly recovered and its owner anchored.

As the day wore on the crowd became as great a source of torment to pedestrians as was the wind, and a policeman was stationed there to keep the tide of humanity moving. Needless to say, the onlookers viewed the predicaments of innocent ones from protected corners.

An aged truckman, passing along Park Row at this point, was blown from his truck during the afternoon, and his hip was injured. He gave his name as John Morrison of 36 Market Street.

Ice added its obstructions to the wind's baffling forces in the rivers. On the North River the ice was blown to the New-York side and choked up the ferry slips. The Hoboken boats were the greatest sufferers. Their Barclay Street ferryhouse is being reconstructed, as is one of the slips. The remaining slip is deep and narrow. The ice, which was of a snowy kind, driven by the strong wind, choked up there and filled the slip to a depth of from 10 to 15 feet.

The company was compelled finally to secure the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad's ferry slips, foot of Cortlandt Street, and the double tax thus put upon the latter slip caused interminable delays to Hoboken travelers, their boats having to wait the convenience of the Pennsylvania Company's boats. One of the Hoboken boats was thus delayed an hour at the Hoboken end, waiting for the slip at this side of the river to be free before starting. At the Cortlandt Street ferry slip there were three boats waiting at one time to land their passengers.

The Pavonia ferryboats were seriously delayed by ice also, and for a while they used the Jay Street slip of the West Shore Railroad.

In the East River the ice was more distributed, a portion being blown to the Brooklyn shore, while a part was driven by the tides over toward Corlears Hook, where it was somewhat sheltered from the propelling force of the wind. The Wall Street ferryboat Baltic, however, had an experience that her passengers are likely to remember. She had just left her slip at 7:30 A. M. when she stopped to let a tug pass. On trying to start, the paddle wheels would not move, and the boat drifted helplessly with the ice up stream. She whistled for help, and a sister boat, the Columbia, went to her aid, but was powerless to extricate her. She was released from the ice by the tug E. H. Coffin, when it was found that a piece of floating timber had become jammed in the paddle box. The tug towed her to the Mediterranean pier, where passengers were landed, after nearly an hour of anxiety.

Harbor towing of the large craft was abandoned for the day. Tug Captains did not care to risk a repetition of the experience of the ship J. B. Walker, which, in a recent blow, was thrown on the rocks of Liberty Island, while transporting under tow. The Walker yesterday lay at Pier 2, Erie Basin, and was to have been hauled over to the balance dock in the same basin. The place was packed with the ice, however, and the attempt was given up.

The ship Willie Rosenfeld, also at the basin, was to have been towed to the Pennsylvania docks in Jersey City, but ice and wind prevented. The steamship Lamington, recently pulled off the sands of the Long Island coast, was to have been transferred from the Merritt Dock at Staten Island to Erie Basin, but this, too, had to be deferred. It required four tugs to get the ship P. N. Blanchard from an anchorage off Quarantine to Coe's stores, foot of Grand Street, this city.

The four-masted ship Sementhe, which arrived off Sandy Hook four days ago from Chinese ports, has thus far been unable to get into port on account of the gale. She is anchored. Another vessel reported at anchor off the Hook Tuesday was the schooner Estelle, Capt. Hutchinson, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, to Miller, Bull & Knowlton of this city. She had disappeared yesterday, and it was presumed she had been driven off shore by the northwester.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived at Quarantine at 8:15 o'clock last evening, was obliged to anchor for the night. Health Officer Doty made an attempt to board her to pass her passengers, so that they might land last night. The wind was so strong and rolled up so heavy a sea that it was impossible for the boarding boat to stay alongside long enough to put the doctor aboard. After several attempts the Health Officer was obliged to order the ship to remain in Quarantine till this morning.

The Weather Bureau reported that the wind attained its greatest velocity at noon, when it was blowing 72 miles an hour from the northwest. It was said to be varying from 40 to 45 miles at 11 o'clock last night. The lowest temperature was 15 degrees above zero, at 9 P. M., the highest being 27 degrees, at 2 P. M. The storm was central at 8 o'clock last evening at Sydney, N. S., the barometer recording 29 inches. The forecast for to-day is fair weather and rising temperature.

SNOW CARTERS STOP WORK.

A Misunderstanding About Buff Checks Causes Trouble in Harlem.

A new order of the Street Cleaning Department and a misunderstanding as to its scope led to some trouble in Harlem yesterday morning among the men engaged in carting snow. After a few hours of vexatious delay, however, the trouble was settled and the work went on.

The trouble began early yesterday morning, after the cartmen, who began work at 7 o'clock, had secured their first load of snow. It had been the custom for them to receive a buff ticket when their carts had been loaded, which they would exchange for brass checks at the dumping place, the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A brass check was given for each load of 1½ cubic yards, and was worth 40 cents.

As no brass checks could be obtained without tickets, the men would not go to the dump until the tickets were given. Over 100 carts gathered in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, and the drivers stamped, slapped their arms around, and otherwise tried to keep warm while they waited.

Foreman Henry Ehrhardt was in charge of the work, and his assistant, Thomas Graham, had been giving out the tickets. But neither of them could be found, and the men said there was some underhand work going on. Some of them went to the nearest office of the Street Cleaning Department, but got no satisfaction.

Assistant Foreman Graham came around after a time, but said the whole matter was in the hands of the foreman. The cartmen then grew very angry.

Finally, just before noon, Foreman Ehrhardt appeared and said that a new order had been adopted, and under it the men went to work.

Contractor Tate was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and was asked about the Harlem trouble.

"The trouble was due to a mistake," he said. "Heretofore we have been giving out buff tickets, but as we found that the men had obtained a number of these through the dishonesty of a foreman, and were profiting by making short hauls, the Street Department decided to change the color of the tickets to light blue.

"I did not understand that this order was to apply to Harlem, and, therefore, no new tickets were sent to my foreman there. In all other parts of the city the new tickets were supplied. When we found there was trouble in Harlem we settled it as soon as possible. Beyond the unfortunate delay, the men were not affected."

J. G. Unkfer, chief clerk for Mr. Tate, said:

"New-York cartmen are very tricky. They are out for the money, and they will get ahead of the city if possible. Some of them found ways of getting extra load tickets, and then they would go only a few blocks from the dumping ground, load up again, and come back for a brass check. They were getting rich at that rate."

Contractor Tate said last evening that he had removed about 90,000 cubic yards of snow since the storm. For this he is to be paid 58 cents a yard, or about $52,200. The cartmen are paid 40 cents a load of 1½ yards, not quite half what the contractor receives. Out of the remainder the contractor pays his shovelers, office force, foremen, and others.

The work of removal was being done yesterday on the side streets, from Forty-second Street to the Battery. The main avenues and side streets of Harlem were also receiving attention.

The main streets of the down-town region are now well cleaned. The shopping, dry goods, and banking districts have few inconvenient evidences of the storm. On the side streets the top has been taken off, and the snow that remains is generally against the curb, and not very deep. Far up town the snow has hardly been touched on the side streets.

WOMAN BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

Miss Lizzie Strauss of This City Was Injured Internally.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 4.—Miss Lizzie Strauss of 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New-York, was blown from a train this morning. She took the Middletown express, which leaves Jersey City over the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad at 8:30 o'clock, to go to Paterson on a visit.

While the train was passing between New-Durham and Little Ferry, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, Miss Strauss started to go from one car to another. She grasped the handrail on the car, but the wind disarranged her hat. She then let go her hold on the handrail, and the wind blew her from the train.

As she was being carried from the platform she uttered a scream which attracted the attention of the other passengers in the car. They notified the conductor, and the train was stopped after it had gone nearly a mile from where the accident happened.

The train was backed up, and the conductor and guards got off to find Miss Strauss. She was lying beside the track insensible. She was placed on the train and taken to the Hackensack Hospital. She was badly cut about the head and injured internally.

BLOWN AGAINST A BUILDING.

A Wheelman in Rahway Broke His Nose and His Bicycle.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 4.—Edward Draeger, a wheelman, of Pierce Street, last night thought the gale, which was then blowing sixty miles an hour, would be a great help to him, as it was going his way and he was in a hurry to get up town. Getting out his wheel he started off and made good time until he turned into Cherry Street.

This is an asphalt stretch, and when Draeger got straightened out for the run before the wind it took him along at a great rate. He wanted to turn off into Main Street, but when he reached the cross street his speed was so great that he shot like an arrow over the sidewalk on the opposite side of Main Street, and crashed into the doors leading into Grand Army Hall. He struck them with such force that he rebounded to the sidewalk. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to a drug store.

Draeger's nose and several fingers were broken, his upper lip gashed, and he sustained several severe contusions. He was taken home. His wheel was ruined by the collision with the building.

FERRIES DELAYED BY DRIFT ICE.

Trips Between New-York and Jersey City Made with Difficulty.

JERSEY CITY, March 4.—The high wind of the last two days has packed the drift ice of the river on this side, an unusual occurrence, and as a consequence the ferryboats have found it difficult to make regular trips. The greatest trouble is experienced on the Erie and Hoboken lines. The Orange and Bergen at one time got jammed in the ice, and were held fast until another boat succeeded in breaking the ice around them.

The strong wind also blew some of the lighter boats out of their courses and delayed travel at times. The Pennsylvania ferry has experienced less trouble than the others, but one of the boats of that line became lodged in the ice late this afternoon, and was nearly an hour in making the run from New-York to this city—a trip that usually occupies eight minutes.

MANY CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN.

Gas Works and Church Roofs in Flemington Taken by a Gale.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 4.—Considerable damage has been done in Hunterdon County by the high wind which has prevailed during the last thirty-six hours. Many chimneys have been blown down, including four large stacks belonging to Capt. John Shields.

A large portion of the roof of the Flemington Gas Company works was blown away last night, and to-day nearly half the roof of the Reaville Church was torn off.

Johnston Meadows, a farmer, while driving home last night, was blown from his seat and his vehicle was wrecked.

BARGE CAPTAIN SWEPT TO DEATH.

Fatality in Bridgeport Harbor—Perils of Tugs and a Schooner.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—Capt. William White of Norfolk, Va., in charge of the coal barge Nile, was swept overboard in the harbor here last night and drowned. Five tows, consisting of forty-three barges, put in the harbor last night for shelter. The barge Nile is owned by Chappell Brothers of New-London.

It parted its hawser shortly after midnight and was soon swamped. Capt. White and a deckhand, realizing that the vessel would go down, tried to escape in a yawl. The deckhand reached the boat all right, but the Captain lost his balance and was swept into the water. He was soon carried beyond reach and drowned. The unfortunate man was about forty-five years old and unmarried.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 4.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of the tug Joshua Lovett, which came down the Sound last night with two barges and continued east. All other tugs eastward bound at the same time put in here. It is thought that the Lovett anchored between Watch Hill and Point Judith. The tugs tied up here to-day are the P. N. Wise, Hercules, Taurus, Carbonero, and N. G. M. Winslow.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 4.—The three-masted schooner Sarah and Lucy, Capt. Ryder, came ashore on the lower end of Five Mile Beach this morning. The crews of the life-saving stations on Two Mile Beach and Five Mile Beach went to her assistance, but as tugs were near they declined help. The schooner was floated at high tide.

The Majestic Reaches Quarantine.

The White Star steamer Majestic arrived at Quarantine last evening after an exceptionally good outward passage of 6 days 8 hours 13 minutes. She had moderate and pleasant weather until Tuesday, when she ran into a gale and rough seas, that lasted throughout the remainder of the voyage.

Among her passengers were Capt. H. W. Anderson, Thomas H. Buckley, Capt. P. H. Cox, Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Col. A. Logan, H. F. Packard, C. G. Page, Lieut. Col. W. E. Perham, George Priddis, Crawford Ross, W. Sloane, C. Telfer, H. C. Telfer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Travis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Weir.

Wind Swayed an East Side House.

A six-story brick building, in the rear of the dwelling house at 205 Allen Street was reported to the police as unsafe yesterday. Meyer S. Kotzen of 58 Chrystie Street is the lessee. There are sweat shops on every floor, and about fifty men and women work there. The tailors on the top floor were badly frightened. They told the police that whenever the wind blew strong the building swayed from side to side.

The Building Department was notified, and an Inspector made an examination. He said the structure swayed half an inch when the wind was blowing strong, but that there was no particular danger. He said the walls, while sound, would have to be braced up to stop the swaying.

Passed a Disabled Schooner.

The steamship City of Augusta, which arrived here yesterday from Savannah, Ga., after a stormy passage of three days, reported that on Tuesday evening she passed a disabled four-masted schooner off the Delaware Lightship.

The mizzen topmast and the mizzen sails were gone, and the jibs were hanging in the water.

The City of Augusta approached the schooner, but no signals were displayed to indicate that help was needed, and the crew seemed to be at work mending the canvas.

The name of the schooner was not ascertained.

MISS EVA BOOTH IN BOSTON.

She and Others Deny the Certainty of Booth-Tucker's Appointment.

BOSTON, March 4.—Commissioner Eva Booth, the temporary head of the Salvation Army in the United States, received her first public welcome to Boston in Music Hall last night. The big audience showed emphatically that the Salvationists of New-England are determined to be loyal to Gen. Booth and his administration.

The report that Commissioner Booth-Tucker has been definitely appointed commander of the army in place of Ballington Booth is positively denied by Miss Eva Booth, Col. Nicol, and Brig. Brewster. They said that the permanent successor of Ballington Booth would not be appointed for a week or more, or until the arrival of Gen. Booth in England from India.

CHICAGO, March 4.—On the surface, everything is once more serene at local Salvation Army Headquarters. The threatened revolt failed to materialize, and, according to Brig. Fielding, the Northwestern Division of the army will remain loyal to Gen. Booth.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The success of "La Loie" Fuller at Koster & Bial's Music Hall is unprecedented. Standing room only is the rule as early as 9 o'clock in the evening since the engagement began, and her graceful dances and wonderful light effects seem to be growing in favor at every performance, while the demand for seats and boxes is so large that Manager Bial has decided to open the box sale for the entire engagement, which is only for fifteen nights more, when "La Loie" will return at once to Europe. Next Monday evening she promises some new and marvelous light effects, which will make her dances more interesting than heretofore. Other new features next week will be the reappearance in America of Miss Harriett Vernon, comedienne, who is always a favorite here, and of Cora Caselli, an eccentric dancer.

—A SECOND "COUNTESS GUCKI" COMPANY.—The success of "Countess Gucki" at the Irving Place Theatre has caused managers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other cities with a large German population to ask Mr. Conried whether he could not present the play for a week at their theatres. Mr. Conried has therefore decided to form a second "Countess Gucki" company, equally as strong and perfect as the one now playing at the home theatre. The whole company will have an exact duplicate of the scenery and begin its tour, which will last about eight weeks, within a fortnight.

—THE NEW TROCADERO.—The main feature of the opening of the new Trocadero Music Hall, in West Twenty-third Street, next Monday night, will be a vaudeville burletta, called "La Seraglio." The costumes will be fully up to date. Lillian Waehl, recently of the Hallen and Hart company, will play the leading boy part, and Letty Le Vieu, a pretty New-Zealander, will be the leading soubrette. Among others in the cast will be Mignonette, the dancer; the Dunbar sisters, May Shannon, James Kernan, Charles Whalen, and the Lee sisters. There will be a chorus of thirty voices in the burletta.

—ROSE COGHLAN'S NEW PLAY.—The title of the new play written by Charles Coghlan for his sister, Rose Coghlan, and to be produced at Palmer's Theatre March 23, has not yet been decided on. The title selected by the author was "Madame," but this will not suit either Miss Coghlan or Manager Palmer, and suggestions for a substitute are in order. The cast of the play has been practically completed and will include Messrs. Kent, Robinson, Reynolds, Forrest, St. Maur, Honey, McEwen, Norton, and Roberts; Rose Coghlan, Miss Busby, and several smaller people.

—A NEW PLAY AT THE EMPIRE.—Clyde Fitch's new comedy, "Bohemia," will succeed "Marriage" on the stage at the Empire Theatre next Monday night. It is from the French, and is in a prologue and four acts. In the cast will be Henry Miller, Viola Allen, William Faversham, J. E. Dodson, Elsie De Wolfe, May Robson, W. H. Crompton, Joseph Humphreys, E. Y. Backus, W. T. Whitman, J. L. Finney, Charles Day, Jane Harwar, Ellen Gail, and Katherine Mulkins.

—BIG PARTY FOR THE OLYMPIA.—Theatre parties are quite frequent at the Olympia Music Hall. Next Saturday night the Marine and Field Club will give a box party there. They have engaged fourteen of the first tier boxes, and it is expected that at least seventy-five members and guests will attend the performance.

—A NEW SONG FOR "CHIMMIE."—Charles H. Hopper has finished a new song, entitled "An' da Gang is on ter Me," which he will shortly introduce in "Chimmie Fadden," at the Standard. The play is rapidly nearing its one hundredth performance, which will be celebrated as a souvenir night.

—THE BALLET GIRLS' BALL.—A fancy dress ball will be given for the benefitt of the Ballet Girls' Association, at Terrace Garden, on Thursday evening, March 26. Ballet girls from all the theatres in New-York will be present.

—GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—Frank McKee, the partner of Charles H. Hoyt, and acting manager of Hoyt's Theatre, has gone to California on business regarding the firm.

R. D. Evans Succeeds James Banigan.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company yesterday, in this city, the resignation of James Banigan as President was received and accepted. Robert D. Evans, who was the first President of the company, was re-elected to succeed Mr. Banigan. James B. Ford, who has served as Second Vice President since the organization of the company, was elected First Vice President.

Charles R. Flint, the Treasurer, states that the business of the corporation is prosperous, and that the earnings for the present fiscal year, ending this month, will amount to about $2,750,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. M. Augustus Field of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street and her son and daughter-in-law, Augustus Bradhurst Field and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, are expected to arrive from Europe on Saturday on the steamship Majestic. While in Rome the Fields were entertained by the Princess Brancaccio.

—Miss Florence De Vere Boese of New-York, who has been spending several days in Albany as the guest of Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, will return to this city to-day.

—William J. Mercier of 20 West Seventy-first Street is spending three weeks in New-Orleans.

—Archibald Paul Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street is enjoying a hunting expedition in the West. He will be away from town at least four weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Kellogg have returned to town from Bermuda, and are occupying their handsome apartments at the Savoy.

—The last dance this season of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class took place this week at the Hotel Nevada, and was a most brilliant affair. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with palms and clusters of cut flowers, and the supper tables were also decorated with flowers. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. James Murray, Mrs. William Jenkins Mrs. Charles Glatz, Mrs. Ernest Banzl, Mrs. Henry Applington, and Mrs. Gustav Helmstetter. The Floor Committee consisted of James Irving Murray, J. L. Waldenburg, and Dr. W. H. Colburn. Among some of those present were Miss Hunt, Miss Wilson, Miss Handy, Kingsland Handy, Miss Lyons, the Misess Murray, Miss Gambier, Miss Katherine Doyle, Dr. and Mrs. Willard Hickock, and Miss Glatz.

—Mme. Van Norman and Mrs. Matthews gave a musical on Monday evening last at 280 West Seventy-first Street which was attended by a large number of people of social prominence.

—The second meeting of the Saturday Evening Sewing Class, which was organized to work for special charities during Lent, will be held this week at the home of Miss House. Among the ladies interested are Miss Clara Martin, Miss Coles, Miss Guindon, Miss Dunlap, and Miss Roberta Brown.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Howell, Miss Howell, and Miss Adelaide S. Howell of 22 West Ninety-fifth Street will start for the South to-morrow. They intend to spend several weeks in Florida before returning home.

—Mrs. James Richards will be at home informally on Friday afternoons in March and April. Mrs. Richards will receive to-morrow at her present home, 311 West Eightieth Street, and on succeeding Fridays at her new residence, 93 Riverside Drive.

—Mrs. William H. Bradford will open her cottage in Lenox, Mass., in June, and her daughter, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, will spend the season with her.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walton Storm of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street will start to-day for Savannah, Ga., to attend the wedding of Mrs. Storm's sister. They expect to be gone two or three weeks.

—Mrs. David Welch of 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street will be at home informally on Mondays in April, but will issue no cards.

—Mrs. Sidney Harris will give her first professional elocutionary recital in the Waldorf ballroom on the afternoon of March 26. The programme will include selections from the poets. Mrs. Harris will be assisted by Mrs. Grenville Snelling and Miss Emelia Anthon, who will sing. There will also be instrumental music. A number of fashionable women have consented to act as patronesses.

—There will be another meeting at Durland's to-night of the Knickerbocker Riding Club.

—The first meeting of the newly organized West End Colonial Cycle Club took place last night at Bauman's Academy, in Broadway, near Fifty-second Street. The one hundred members, nearly all of whom were present, reside on the upper west side.

—The members of the Amusement Club met last evening at the town house of Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., of 103 East Fifty-seventh Street just before 8 o'clock and were driven in stages to the Garrick Theatre. After the performance of "The Squire of Dames" they returned to Mrs. White's house for supper.

—Mrs. George H. Fearons and Miss Geraldine M. Fearons of 640 Madison Avenue will sail on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. on March 7 for an extended tour through Southern and Central Europe. They will return next September.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Verplanck Knevals, daughter of the late Adrian Verplanck Knevals and a niece of Mrs. Edward Livingston Lynch, to William Evelyn Babcock of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Calumet Club. The wedding will not take place until the Autumn.

—Miss Maud Morgan makes the announcement that she will give three drawing room musicals at 13 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square, on March 12, 19, and 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. It is some time since Miss Morgan has been heard, and as the musicals are under fashionable patronage they will doubtless be a prominent feature of the Lenten season. Tickets may be procured from Mrs. Charles H. Ludington of 276 Madison Avenue, Miss May Colby of 22 East Twenty-third Street, Miss Emily Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue, and George Coppell of 41 Fifth Avenue.

—An informal evening at home, with music, was given Tuesday night by the Baron and Baroness de Fontenilliat at their home, 169 West Eighty-first Street. As the host and hostess were in mourning, only intimate friends were invited. The musical was given in the reception room, which was tastefully decorated with palms and potted plants. Among those who assisted were the Countess d'Aulby, who sang an air in a charming contralto voice. Among those present were James Symington, Count d'Aulby, Clarence Collins, Mr. and Mrs. William Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Townsend, and Miss Townsend.

—Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue, with Mrs. Gilston and Miss Lily Gilston, will start on Monday for Tampa, Fla., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, who is entertaining her daughter, the Marquise de la Tour du Villier.

—A course of lectures under the auspices of one of the literary circles of Harlem will be given by Miss Marion E. Coppernall on the mornings of March 12, 19, and 26 upon "Longfellow, the American Laureate." The first lecture will be at the home of Mrs. John B. Simpson of 11 Mount Morris Park West. The patronesses are Mrs. W. E. C. Bradley, Mrs. George Bonney, Miss Cauldwell, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. W. F. Freeman, Mrs. James Sanford Greves, Mrs. Sherwood Gillespy, Mrs. Oliver N. Hitchcock, Mrs. L. D. Hyatt, Mrs. A. Sleight Jones, Mrs. George Wood Jewett, Mrs. William H. Kipp, Miss Florence Kipp, Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mrs. William H. Laird, Mrs. Robert Lewis, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Leggett, Mrs. Andrew Mills, Mrs. John McLoughlin, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Miss Platt, Mrs. Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., Miss Schofield, Mrs. John Boulton Simpson, Mrs. George Atherton Spalding, Mrs. Orison B. Smith, Mrs. J. Boyce Smith, Mrs. Arthur T. Stilwell, Mrs. George R. Van De Water, Miss M. L. Williams, and Mrs. J. Frank Wheeler.

—Miss Louise Whiting Guinlon of 141 West Ninety-fourth Street is in Lakewood, N. J., for a few weeks.

—George Winthrop Folsom of Boston sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship New-York. He will remain abroad for some time, and upon his return will occupy his country place in Lenox.

—Miss Lillie P. Berg gave the second of a series of musical teas on Monday afternoon in her apartments in the Mystic, 123 West Twenty-ninth Street. The artists assisting Miss Berg were Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, (Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills,) Mrs. Charles Herbert Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, R. Melvin Davenport, and Miss B. Eloise Oates. Recitations and humorous selections were rendered by Miss Marie Hartley and Douglas Stanfield. Miss Sophie Berg received with her niece. Among the callers were Mrs. G. Van Cortland Hamilton, Mrs. James H. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, the Misses Pirnie, Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Miss Wetherbee, Mrs. Melville Delancey Landon, Mrs. Allen Willson Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Von Daur, the Misses Butler, Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, Mrs. John S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Loening, Mrs. William Vail Fowler, Mrs. Edwin Garsia, Miss Garsia, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leigh Hadley, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mrs. Frank Abbott, Jr., Miss Marie Hartley, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, Mrs. Clarence Brooks, Mrs. Walter Anthony, Miss Boldt, Miss Buckbee, Mrs. Preston Hix, Miss Hix, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Miss Lee, Mrs. George Roeder, Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Mrs. Frank Schlesinger, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Miss Barber, Miss Florence C. Giles, Mrs. Clarence Herbert Clarke, Miss Brodie, Mrs. Richard Henry Reed, Mrs. Virginia L. Mathews, Mrs. M. S. Leclercq, Mrs. Thomas M. Wigham, Mrs. Livingston, M. C. Dougherty, W. B. Van Ingen, Ehrich Ermeler, Ernest W. Auzal, B. Bingham Tilden, R. Melvin Davenport, Franc Le Mon, Frank Chaffee, Cleveland Moffett, and George A. Bettis. The third of this series of musicals will take place in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of March 9 from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—The announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Rita Hone Mackay Wilkes, the divorced wife of Archibald Mackay and of Paul Wilkes, to Herman Leroy Jones, the youngest son of Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones, has not occasioned any surprise, as such an announcement has been expected for some time. Within a period of six years Mr. Jones's fiancée has been twice married and twice divorced. The marriage of her first husband is to take place early in the Spring.

—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Henrietta Crane, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Crane of Pittsburg, Penn., to Paul J. Martin of New-York. The wedding will be celebrated soon after Easter. PATRIARCH.

Truax—Carrington.

Mrs. Caroline Carrington and Justice Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court were married yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the apartments of the bride's mother, at the Hotel Savoy.

The marriage, which was quietly celebrated, owing to the severe illness of the bride's mother, came as a surprise even to the most intimate friends of the contracting parties, for it was not expected that the wedding would take place at such an early date.

Justice George H. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and Gilbert M. Spier were witnesses to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church.

Directly after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which the newly married couple drove to the American Line steamship pier and took passage in the steamship New-York, which sailed for Europe at 11 o'clock. It is their intention to divide six weeks between London and Paris.

The bride, who is the daughter of the late Isaac Sanders, is a graduate of the Convent of Notre Dame, at Fort Lee, N. J., and has traveled extensively abroad. She has devoted herself to the study of law, and last May she received a diploma from the woman's law class of the University of the City of New-York. An essay by her entitled "Master and Servant" attracted a great deal of attention from lawyers. It was printed in The Albany Law Journal for January.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Many people who would like to have their country houses revelling in freshness, comfort, and picturesqueness, have not decided to make them so, because they thought the expense more than they could afford.

A pretty sure way of getting those people to think differently, is to have them come in here, chat with our decorators, and see our country-house furnishings.

A wealth of bright ideas and artistic designs greet them.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

Ladies' Costumes FOR Spring & Summer Wear.

To-day, March 5th.

Outing Suit, Skirt of Check Cloth, Tailor-made Coat of Rough Serge lined with Silk, $19.75

Walking Suit of Shepherd Checks, Coat lined with Silk, or tight fitting Waist, Velvet trimmed, $16.50

Rough English Mixed Cloth Outing Suit, Box Coat, $12.75

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Brocaded Silk, $13.50.

English Serge, lined with Taffeta Silk, $10.75

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James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

W. & J. SLOANE.

SPECIAL

ORIENTAL RUG SALE

For remainder of this week.

FINE INDIA RUG, Size 12.1x9.2, at	110
FINE INDIA RUG, Size 12.10x10.0, at	110
ANTIQUE PERSIAN, Size 11.1x50, at	75
ANTIQUE PERSIAN, Size 16.1x7.6, at	125
ANTIQUE SHIRAZ, Size 6.2x4.3, at	40
ANTIQUE SHIRAZ, Size 6.6x5.0, at	25
ANTIQUE SHIRAZ, Size 6.0x5.0, at	20
ANTIQUE BOKHARA, Size 9.8x5.5, at	65
ANTIQUE BOKHARA, Size 6.11x6.8, at	60
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These Rugs have not been doctored by any process, either ancient or modern, but are preserved in their original colorings and unharmed by chemicals.

Our guarantee accompanies every Rug.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—James Taylor, alias Tyler, the colored man who for two weeks has been under arrest for having assaulted Mamie Hughes, who has mysteriously disappeared, and who was reported to be dead, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Detective Welsh said that Taylor had told him that the woman was not dead, and was not only alive, but was perfectly well, and that he would produce her in court if he were granted immunity if the woman refused to prosecute the charge. Taylor was remanded until to-day.

—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has issued the first number of the Central Monthly, an illustrated magazine devoted to suburban life and enterprise along the line of the road. The magazine is edited by Henry Osborne, with George C. B. Hartt as Art Superintendent. The first number contains short stories, articles on Perth Amboy and Lakewood, N. J., several pages of local items from a number of towns, and numerous matter well illustrated.

—Joseph Roth, alias Max Magnus, a convict serving time in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, escaped yesterday from the custody of Andrew Wilson, a keeper in the penitentiary at Fifty-second Street and Second Avenue. Roth was being brought from Part II., in General Sessions, where he was a witness at a trial. He escaped from the keeper through the rear door of a saloon. A general alarm was sent out from Headquarters.

—The three men from the alleged filibustering steamship Bermuda—Thomas Nelson, chief engineer; James Howden, assistant engineer, and C. C. Taylor, chief steward—who were arrested Tuesday and held as witnesses by the United States authorities, were brought before Judge Lacombe yesterday. He allowed them to go in the custody of their counsel, E. R. Olcott, until this morning.

—The Fire Commissioners decided yesterday to ask the Department of Public Works to place larger water mains on the east side. At the four-alarm fire on Monday night last at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, two or the engines had to leave because they could get no water. Chief Bonner reported that the section pipe of Engine No. 21 was blocked on that occasion by swarms of fish.

—Forty-two Acting Roundsmen were examined by the Police Civil Service Board at Headquarters yesterday to test their qualifications and fitness to be permanently appointed. The candidates were examined in orthography, report writing, arithmetic, and as to their knowledge of the rules and regulations and city ordinances.

—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided yesterday to take up the final disposition of garbage next Friday at 2 P. M. All the bidders for the contract will be invited to be present.

—The annual meeting of the Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 12, at 189 Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed from the department Patrolmen Frederick Ewen and Thomas W. Jones. They were found playing cards in a saloon. Patrolmen Charles Rhattigan and Leon S. McGarvey were each fined twenty days' pay for being in a saloon. Patrolmen James Corraghan and William Burke were fined thirty days' pay each for entering a saloon, and John M. Elliot and John Tornany were fined twenty days' pay each for feigning sickness.

—Judge Aspinall yesterday appointed Gottfried G. Kaufmann German interpreter for the County Court. He is a Twenty-first Ward Republican.

—The annual dinner of the Polytechnic Alumni Association will be eaten at the Germania Club this evening. Justice Bartlett, William B. Davenport, and Commissioner Woodruff will speak.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yes

Thursday
March 5-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WOMAN SAVED FROM FIRE

Men of the Police Force Who Would Claim the Honor.

CREDIT BELONGS TO FIREMAN RUCH

He Tells How He Made the Rescue—Escapes from the Burning Winchester Apartment House.

A large crowd that gathered about the Winchester apartment house, 1,242 Broadway, on fire early yesterday morning, witnessed a contest between policemen and a fireman for the credit of rescuing a woman.

The fireman was on a scaling ladder at the fourth floor, with the frightened woman whom he had taken from the fifth floor when several policemen attempted to drag her away from the rescuer. The policemen did not desist until brought to their senses by the cries of the woman and the appearance of other firemen.

The woman who went through this experience was Mrs. J. R. Pierce, a milliner, who occupied apartments on the fifth floor of the building, and the man who is entitled to the credit of rescuing her is Fireman Howard C. Ruch of Engine Company No. 1, situated in Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue. Ruch comes of good fire-fighting stock, as his father, G. Joseph Ruch, who died recently, was an assistant engineer in the old Volunteer Fire Department many years ago. He is a man of courage and determination, and bears an excellent record in the department. He told the story of the rescue to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in a modest manner. He was disinclined to talk about the matter, but related the circumstances when so ordered by his superiors.

"We were the first company due at the fire," said Ruch, "and when our apparatus rattled up in front of the building I saw a woman leaning out of the fifth story window. She was greatly excited, and was crying for help. I ran to the tender for the scaling ladders, but they were gone. I learned afterward that other members of our company had them in use. I got the Jacob's ladder from the tender, and, fastening it on my back, climbed to the cornice of the store window on the ground floor. I made my way by means of the signs on the front of the building to the third-floor window, to the sill of which I fastened the ladder, which is a stout rope ladder about 30 feet long, so that it could be used by any person on that floor whose escape was cut off.

"By this time Hook and Ladder No. 12 had arrived, and in double-quick time had thrown up a fifty-foot ladder right under me. I got on the ladder, and Capt. Farley of Hook and Ladder No. 12 hastened up and handed me a scaling ladder, with which I made my way to the window at which the woman had remained all this time. I told her to step out of the window and into my arms, which she did. The woman was very heavy, and was so frightened that she could not help me at all, but clasped her arms about my neck and hung like a dead weight. I got back to the fourth-floor window all right, but was almost exhausted. Some policemen appeared at this window and began to pull and haul at the woman in an attempt to get her away from me. I told them to desist, as they were endangering my life and that of the woman. They pulled and hauled until the woman cried out to them to let her alone. 'For God's sake let the fireman take me!' she cried. 'You will kill me!'

"Then Lieut. Ross of our company appeared at the window and drove the policemen away. I swung around on the ladder so that he could take hold of the woman, and he drew her into the room. Then we carried her down stairs."

The story of Fireman Ruch was vouched for by Capt. McCartney and Lieut. Ross of his company, yet Roundsman William J. Ennis and Patrolmen Patrick B. Shea and John J. McCarthy of the West Thirtieth Street Station have put in a claim to the credit for the rescue. These are the policemen who, according to the story of the fireman, nearly threw him off the ladder, and they have made a report to their superiors that they were "instrumental in saving the lives of Mrs. J. R. Pierce and Fireman Brizell of Engine Company No. 1, who, without their assistance, would have been undoubtedly killed." There is no fireman of the name of Brizell attached to Engine Company No. 1. He is a member of Hook and Ladder No. 12, but had nothing to do with the rescue."

While Fireman Ruch was rescuing Mrs. Pierce, Fireman William H. Weise of the same company was assisting in the rescue of John McCarthy, the janitor, and his wife and two children, Mary and Catharine, who lived on the top floor of the building. Weise saw Mrs. McCarthy at the window, and at once started to her aid with a scaling ladder. When he reached the window he found that the room in which the family had collected, was comparatively free from smoke, although the stairway was impassable. Weise closed the door of the room and gathered the family at the window for the benefit of the air. By this time Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 had raised its 85-foot extension ladder and rested the end of it right under the window.

Firemen Thomas R. Langford, Patrick Hanbury, and William Cullen hastened up the ladder, taking their stations at proper intervals, and then the removal of the McCarthy family was accomplished as coolly as though the firemen were on exhibition. The children were handed out first by Fireman Weise to Fireman Langford, who passed them down to his comrades, until the sidewalk was reached. Then Mrs. McCarthy was carried down. She was followed by her husband, who made his way over the long ladder unaided. The last to leave was Fireman Weise, who brought his scaling ladder down with him.

The fire appeared to have started in the cellar of the building, through carelessness perhaps, for the furnace fireman was found asleep in the basement of the premises after the fire had been extinguished.

Many of the inmates of the building escaped in their night-clothes. Eugene Presbury, stage manager at Palmer's Theatre, who was an occupant, assisted some of his neighbors from the house. Mrs. Jane Lincoln and her son Frank, who lived on the third floor, were found in the hallway by two fireman wandering about in the smoke. Towels were tied about their heads, and they were being led down stairs when the boy got away from the guides. He subsequently made his way out on a rear fire-escape, and was helped into the adjoining hotel. Fireman James S. Skohan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 took a woman down the stairway in his arms from the third floor. Paul Kaufman, a picture dealer at 1,242 Broadway, and his family escaped by the roof.

Patrolman Franklin C. Cooper of the West Thirtieth Street Station made a report that "some other policeman and I rescued the lives of a number of persons at the risk of our own by forcing the doors and arousing the occupants."

The fire extended up the light-shaft to the upper floors, where it did most damage. Among the occupants who sustained loss were Paul Kaufman, picture dealer; H. S. Taylor, theatrical agent; Purdy & Hogan, real estate agents; Robert Bagg, Eugene Presby; Abraham Van Dorsen, repairer of violins, and John McCarthy, the janitor. The loss on the building and contents will probably not exceed $15,000.

Broadway Office Building Afire.

Fire started on the fourth floor of the building, 1,180 Broadway, in which there were several offices, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and extended to the janitor's apartments on the top story.

Considerable damage was done by water to the offices of Henry Anderson, architect; the United States Register Company, and Eureka Economizing Company, on third floor; George Dalton's stock exchange offices on the second floor, and James B. Crook's trunk store on the ground floor also sustained water damage. Architect Anderson's office was damaged $500, and the janitor had his furniture damaged $300. The building was injured to the extent of $1,000. The cause of the fire was unknown.

CREW REFUSE TO GO TO SEA.

Steamer Barden Tower Said to Have Insecure Ballast Tanks—One Burst on Her Last Voyage.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 4.—The British tramp steamship Barden Tower of Glasgow, lies at the foot of Sixth Street and East River, this city, ready for sea, but her crew refuse to leave port on her. The men claim that the steamer is in no condition to leave port without a cargo. The Barden Tower is ballasted with water, and the members of her crew assert that the water tanks are not safe, and decline to sail unless stone ballast is taken on board.

While ninety miles off Key West last September, the steamer suddenly listed heavily to port. She had a deckload of coke and was bound from Norfolk for Tampico, Mexico. The officers feared the steamer would turn over, and the lifeboats were lowered and provisioned ready to abandon the ship. As she kept up it was decided to try and make Key West, and she reached there after a slow voyage.

When she entered the harbor at Key West she was boarded by an officer of the United States man-of-war Cincinnati, under the supposition that the steamer had been fired on by a Spanish warship. It took four weeks to make the repairs, it being found, on surveying the vessel, that the top plates to her ballast tanks had burst. The crew now claim that these plates are still insecure, and would give way should the steamer proceed to sea in such weather as prevails at this season of the year. Capt. E. E. Robertson of the Barden Tower, was not on board the vessel today, and his side of the matter could not be learned. It was said that he was waiting for orders from the vessel's owners. The steamer carries a crew of twenty-five men, including engineers and firemen.

A LUNCHEON FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

The President's Wife Entertained by Mrs. Daniel Manning.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mrs. Daniel Manning, who is spending a month at the Arlington, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Cleveland. It was a beautiful event. The table was spread in one of the large parlors, two others of the suite being elaborately decorated with plants and flowers. The table was decked with farlayense ferns and white roses. There were corsage bouquets of the roses tied with green satin ribbons, with the guest's name painted on one of the ends. All the rest of the dainty appointments were in green and white.

To meet Mrs. Cleveland there were present her mother, Mrs. Perrine; Mrs. Fuller, Mme. Romero, Mme. Mendonca, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Miss Morton, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Hearst, Miss Morris, Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Miss Riggs, Miss Pendleton, Miss Hamlin, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, and Miss Fryer.

GOV. GREENHALGE IS DEAD

Breathed His Last at His Home in Lowell, Mass., This Morning.

A USEFUL LIFE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

Three Times Elected Chief Executive of the Bay State—Career as a Lawyer and a Politician.

LOWELL, Mass., March 5.—Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge died shortly before 1 o'clock this morning at his residence in this city. He remained unconscious throughout the day, and his death had been expected momentarily. He sufferede a second stroke of paralysis at 11:30 last night and sank rapidly until 12:44, when he died. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made yet.

Frederick Thomas Greenhalge was born at Clitheroe, Lancaster County, England, July 19, 1842. His father was for some years an engraver in the Primrose Print Works of Clitheroe. He emigrated in 1855 to America, settling in Lowell, where he obtained employment as superintendent of copper rolling in the Merrimack Print Works.

The late Governor's education, begun in England, was continued in the Lowell public schools, and finished at Harvard University. Upon graduating from the

Frederick T. Greenhalge,
Governor of Massachusetts, Who Died Last Night.

High School, where he ranked as the first scholar in his class, he received the first Carney Medal ever awarded. He entered Harvard in the class of '63. His father dying, he was obliged to leave college almost immediately and earn his support. He, however, obtained his degree from Harvard in 1870.

He joined the Union Army in October, 1863, and was connected with the Commissary Department at New-Berne, N. C. In April, 1864, he was seized with malarial fever, and was sent home and discharged. Upon his recovery he resumed his legal studies, and in 1865 was admitted to the Middlesex bar.

His public life began with service in the Lowell Common Council, in 1868 and 1869. From 1871 to 1873 he was a member of the School Board, in 1874 he was made a Police Court Justice, in 1880 and 1881 he was Mayor of the city, in 1885 a representative of Lowell in the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1889-90 a member of the Fifty-first Congress, representing the Eighth Massachusetts District.

At Washington he ranked with the leaders in the New-England delegation as a ready debater, and was frequently heard on the floor of the House. He was renominated by the Republicans in 1890, but was defeated by 450 votes. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and in 1890 was Chairman of the Republican State Convention.

In the Autumn campaign of 1893, which ended with his election to the Governorship as the successor of Gov. William E. Russell, the successful Democratic candidate in three elections, he was constantly on the stump from the day of his nomination, visiting all parts of the State. His opponent was John E. Russell, whose personal activity was not able to stem the rising tide of Republicanism.

Gov. Greenhalge was renominated in 1894, and defeated Mr. Russell for the second time. A third time as his party's standard-bearer, he last year defeated George Fred Williams by over 60,000 majority.

In Lowell he was a member of a number of societies and clubs, was President of the Humane Society, Past President of the Unitarian and History Clubs, and President of the People's Club from 1885 to 1893.

He had been a Trustee of the City Institution for Savings in Lowell since 1876, and was President of the Institution. He was also a member of the Yorick and Highland Clubs of Lowell, and of the University, Algonquin, and Athletic Clubs of Boston, as well as of several political dining clubs.

He was married in Lowell, Oct. 1, 1872, to Miss Isabel Nesmith, daughter of John Nesmith, Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1862, with Gov. Andrew. They have had four children—Nesmith, (deceased,) Frederic Brandlesome, Harriet Nesmith, and Richard Spalding Greenhalge.

Mrs. Greenhalge did not seek public life for herself or for her husband, but took a keen interest in any undertaking in which her husband engaged, as did their children.

Mr. Greenhalge spent his Summers—or such portions of them as he could take away from his business—at Kennebunkport, Me. The natives took kindly to him, for he loved to sail, row, fish, and talk with them. Their dry, crisp humor pleased him, and his suited them.

The record Mr. Greenhalge made in Lowell outside of politics was an enviable one. In politics he had long been regarded as the idol of his party in his adopted city. With him political prejudice did not survive the closing of the polls.

FOR THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

A Large Audience at the Entertainment of the Miriam Aid Society—"Billy Bane" Presented.

The first annual entertainment of the Miriam Aid Society of Harlem took place at Majestic Hall, 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night in the presence of a large audience. It opened with an address by Abraham Levy, in which the object of the society was explained and its good work in charitable fields during its short existence was detailed. Then followed a number of amusing and clever specialties by Miss E. Dale, Miss Bessie M. Glendinnen, the Brotton sisters, James Tracy, Arthur T. Cole, E. A. Kahn, and Frank Ritter.

The performance closed with a farcical comedy in five scenes entitled "Billy Bane," which was presented for the first time on this occasion, with the following members of the Daulmar Dramatic Company in the cast. Herberte Daulton, Mellington Mar, Abraham L. Kaye, Fred W. Wick, John A. Warren, Arthur V. Cole, Edward A. Kahn, James E. Tracen, Samuel H. Goldmay, Miss Maude E. Fisher, Little May, Miss Edith Wanda Lyons, Miss Marie Castleton, Miss., Margaret Goodwin, and Miss Netta Ralston.

The affair was in charge of the following officers and committees: President—Mrs. E. A. Feinberg; Vice President—Mrs. B. Bouton; Treasurer—Mrs. M. Gottlieb; Secretary—Miss M. Adelson. Arrangement Committee—Mrs. R. Newman, Chairman; Mrs. H. Mintz, Mrs. M. Livingston, Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, Mrs. E. Abrahams, Mrs. H. Tobias, Mrs. A. Siegel, Mrs. R. Hyams, Miss M. Adelson, Mrs. J. D. Polak, Mrs. L. Kempner, and Mrs. M. Bibo. Floor Committee—C. H. Newman, Chairman; B. Feinberg, Assistant; L. Z. Bibo, B. Leichter, Harry Levy, M. J. Levinson, Charles Gottlieb, B. Newman, L. Hyams, David Jacobson, Harry Gottlieb, P. Silverman, Jonas Adelson, Reuben Jacobson, Leo Jacobs, and C. Schnabel.

A dance followed the entertainment, which was well received by the audience.

CANADA'S FEDERATION LEAGUE.

Proceedings at the Meeting Held in Ottawa Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 4.—The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Canada was held in the Tower room of the House of Commons to-day. Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison of Toronto occupied the Chair. Among those present were Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Sir Donald Smith, and a large number of members of Parliament.

The following are to be among the principal objects of the league:

To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest and the consideration of the best means of extending the national trade.

To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the colonies, or between two or more British colonies or possessions.

Lieut. Col. George T. Denison was elected President, and Mr. George E. Evans Secretary.

QUARRELING PYTHIANS IN COURT.

The Regular Order and Germans Who Left It Parties in a Suit.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—A suit of great interest to Pythians was begun in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias seeks permanently to enjoin the Improved Order Knights of Pythias from using the former's name, ritual, and lodge room insignia.

Walter O. Ritchie of Lima, Ohio, Supreme Chancellor of Knights of Pythias of the world, is here, as are other Supreme officers. The Improved Order is composed largely of Germans, who bolted when a revised ritual was adopted in 1894 forbidding the printing of the ritual in the German language.

The defendants claim that there is no similarity between the ritual used by the Improved Order Knights of Pythias and that of the original order.

Suspected of Incendiarism.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4.—There were two alarms of fire from Russell & Erwin's, New-Britain, to-day, and an arrest was made for incendiarism. Fire was discovered at 9 o'clock in the storerooms of the factory. Little damage was done. There was another fire at 10:30 in the manufacturing room of the brass department on the fourth floor of the main factory. The wooden ceiling of the room was burned. Chief Johnson arrested a man giving his name as B. Blattner. He is suspected of having started the fires.

INDIANA'S GUNS AT ODDS

The Battleship, However, Can Turn in Thrice Her Length.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXPERTS

Blasts on One Deck Interfere with Pointing of Weapons on the Other—Remarkable Tactical Diameter.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There are some interesting developments in a report of a board of experts which has just returned from a visit to the battleship Indiana. It is found that the vessel, going at a speed of twelve knots, can easily turn within thrice her length. This performance is unequaled by any ship of the Indiana's class, of which the department has any record, and the fact increases materially the efficiency of the vessel.

The performance is technically known as the tactical diameter of a ship, and the smaller this diameter the better qualified a vessel is to maneouver. The Cushing, for instance, was rendered of much importance by the fact that it could turn within its own length, as on a pivot, almost. The ability of the Indiana in the same line is quite as wonderful, considering the length and displacement of the battleship.

The board has reported that the eight eight-inch rifles mounted on the deck of the Indiana cannot be discharged in their direct line of fire. It is reported that the blast from the discharges is dangerous to the gun operators located in the larger turrets below. There are four turrets on the Indiana, each containing two eight-inch guns. Each of these turrets is located at a corner of the superstructure, two commanding the area ahead and two the area astern. The eight-inch turrets are disposed on the right and left, respectively, of a line amidships, while placed in the centre of the main deck are two immense turrets, each containing two thirteen-inch rifles. One turret is forward, and commands the area ahead, while the others aft, and the range of the guns is, of course, astern. Neither of the thirteen-inch turrets is directly beneath the eight-inch turrets and the fire from the guns of the latter, if directed straight ahead by the bow guns and straight astern by the after guns, would not cross any portion of the thirteen-inch turrets.

Notwithstanding this fact the eight-inch guns cannot be discharged in a straight line of fire. It will be necessary to place stops on each of the eight-inch turrets so as to prevent firing the guns nearer to the direct line of fire than 10 degrees. This may impair the efficiency of the guns somewhat, as it leaves an area forward and aft which cannot be covered by the eight-inch guns at the same time with the thirteen-inch rifles.

The condition is not a surprise to the ordnance officers, however. Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, said to-day: "The result is about what has been estimated. It was feared that the blast from the upper turrets would seriously affect those who were stationed in the turrets below if the fire was too near. It is well known by naval officers that a gun cannot be fired over an object without disturbing it, and the reports of the experiments on the Indiana are not, therefore, in the nature of recent discovery.

"The range of the guns still makes them an efficient part of the ordnance of the battleship. They will have a range of 80 degrees."

Much interest will be taken by naval officers in the recommendations of the experts on the Indiana's eight-inch turrets when the news reaches them. There has long been a discussion as to the range of the guns confined in the turrets, placed as they are, on board the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon. It would have been a serious matter if the department had discovered that the eight-inch guns could not be fired except broadside, for, in such an event, the efficiency of the rifles would have been so greatly lessened as to make it a waste of space to carry them. The ordnance officers are entirely satisfied with the result, however; the guns will have all the range expected of them, and will still be, despite the changes to be made, a prominent part of the offensive features of the battleships.

The Indiana will be docked at Port Royal, S. C., March 12. Much interest is taken in the event, as this will be the first time the battleship has been docked. The occasion will be also a test of the structure at Port Royal Station.

TOO MUCH REQUIRED IN SCHOOLS

Principals Complain to the Board of Education that They, as Well as Pupils, Are Overtaxed.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, the following communication, signed by 150 female Principals of the public schools, was submitted:

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:

Gentlemen: At a joint meeting of the Association of Female Principals of Grammar Departments and the Association of Principals of Primary Departments and Schools, held on Thursday, Feb. 20, it was unanimously resolved to lay the following facts before your honorable body:

First—That the requirements of each grade, as prescribed by the present courses of studies, (both regular and manual training,) cannot be intelligently or thoroughly met in the allotted time.

Second—That too much written work is required for all the grades.

Third—That under the burden of attempting the impossible, positive injury is done to both pupils and teachers.

In view of the foregoing facts, we respectfully ask such a modification of the present course of studies as shall enable us intelligently and thoroughly to meet the requirements of law. Respectfully submitted, SALOMÉ PURROY,
President of Association of Female Principals of Grammar Departments;
JOSEPHINE E. ROGERS,
President of the Association of Principals of Primary Departments and Schools.

Commissioner Hubbell said this was the first time during his experience as Commissioner that such a communication had been received. He commented upon it favorably, and said it reflected great credit upon the Principals. On his motion the communication was referred to the Committee on Instruction, which is to confer with the Superintendent of Education, and then report to the board.

One Senator Strikes Another.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.—The feeling between Senators Flood and Flannagen, which found vent in words Monday night, culminated this morning in an altercation in which Flood struck Flannagen over the head with a stick, inflicting a severe wound and rendering him insensible for some time. The affair happened in the Senate Chamber.

Chicago Gas Trust License.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 4.—The Chicago Gas Trust was this morning allowed to file a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to issue it a license to incorporate. The writ was issued and made returnable at the October term, although it will probably be taken up this term.

High Class Fiction

During the next six months THE NEW-YORK TIMES will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

OWEN WISTER, MARY E. WILKINS,
ANTHONY HOPE, A. CONAN DOYLE,
IAN MACLAREN, STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
BRET HARTE, FRANK R. STOCKTON,
J. M. BARRIE, BEATRICE HARRADEN,
AMELIA E. BARR, GRANT ALLEN,
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
AND MANY OTHERS.

BEGINNING WITH "FLORE,"

by the young English story-writer,

STANLEY J. WEYMAN,

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by

SIR WALTER BESANT AND WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK, W. W. JACOBS, CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

FOR THE ARMY OFFICERS

Decided Opposition to Their Promotion by One Grade.

A VERY EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION

Little Chance of the Bill Proposing It Getting Through Congress During the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There will be decided opposition in the House to the proposition to advance one grade those army officers who served in the civil war, the promotion to include those now on the retired list and those in active service when they are transferred from the active list.

There is no denial of the value of the service which those officers rendered, and some of them have been benefited in this way individually by Congress on account of galantry or conspicuous bravery in their careers. The principal objection to the project arises from the great expense which would attend any such system of reward.

It has long been the custom to bestow brevet ranks, which are nothing more than titles, and in these gifts the Government has been remarkably liberal. There is hardly an officer of the regular army who served in the war who is without a brevet rank. This custom, which may have lost some of its effect by this very liberality, does not mean an expenditure of money.

In the House Military Committee there is a difference of opinion regarding the proposed measure. Some of the members are in favor of a bill which will promote officers with a war record to the grade above that held at the time of retirement; others oppose any wholesale advancement. The proposition will have the effect when it reaches the House of divulging some interesting statistics, and no measure which means an inflation of the army pay roll by over a quarter of a million dollars annually will be accepted, especially as the fund will not relieve any visible distress or bestow compensation upon hitherto unrewarded citizens.

The project is to promote, in the manner described, officers of the grade of Colonel and the junior grades. Of the 71 Colonels appearing in the Army Register, only 1, a staff officer, did not serve in the war. The same is true of the 91 Lieutenant Colonels. Of the 200 Majors, 150 served in the war, including all officers of the line, except 1 each in the cavalry and infantry, the other exceptions being staff appointments. There are 20 veteran Captains in the staff, 32 in the ten regiments of cavalry, 36 in the five regiments of artillery, and 127 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, all of whom likewise served in the war. No less than 11 veterans are still First Lieutenants in the artillery, and 4 in the infantry. Of the higher grades about half were volunteers in the war. Of the Captains and Lieutenants almost all were taken for their merit from the volunteer regiments of the army, the few exceptions being in the artillery, where the promotion is slower than in the other branches.

Should Congress accept the proposition described in this dispatch, the difference in pay per month will run from $8.75 for a Lieutenant to $62.50 for a Colonel. The exact increase cannot be determined, but it is estimated that $265,000 per year will provide the additional pay for officers on the retired list, while another $100,000 would probably cover the increase in pay of the officers within the year, and a present annual appropriation would therefore be needed of about $365,000 if the general act should pass.

There are at present on the retired list the following officers of various grades who would become beneficiaries of the proposed act: Ninety-two Colonels, 37 Lieutenant Colonels, 77 Majors, 214 Captains, 67 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, and 2 Chaplains. The additional sum required per month to furnish these officers with the pay of their higher rank would amount to nearly $25,000. This condition will undoubtedly serve to defeat any attempt to so practically reward army officers with war service.

Trolley Franchises Refused.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—The Highway Commissioners of the Town of Rye passed a resolution at their meeting last evening refusing all applications for trolley road franchises through the Town of Rye. The applications of the Port Chester Electric Company and the Port Chester, Harrison, and White Plains Electric Company, for franchises along Westchester Avenue, which leads from Port Chester to White Plains, are still under advisement.

The action of the Highway Commissioners prevents the building of roads other than between Port Chester and White Plains.

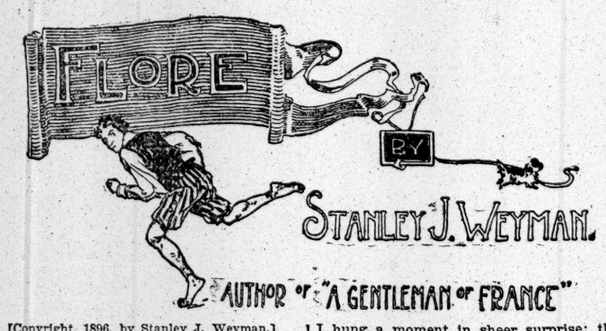
$19,000 Verdict Against Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 4.—Lewis R. Smith to-day obtained a verdict of $13,000 against the Town of Southampton.

His legs were broken by being upset with a load of hay, while crossing a bridge about a year ago.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

MASPETH, L. I., March 4.—John Gansa, a Pole, was killed by a trolley car at midnight last night. Motorman Rapelyea and Conductor Surdeatt were arrested this morning, but were paroled.



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SYNOPSIS.

Prosper is third secretary to the Bishop of Beaulais, who, at the death of Louis XIII., becomes the rival of Cardinal Mazarin for the Premiership of France and for the favor of Anne of Austria, the Queen Regent. By an error in copying Prosper leads the Bishop to make an absurd error in stating the population of Paris to the Council. Prosper is dismissed with a beating. He is reviled by the Bishop's steward, whom he attacks in his rage, and is pursued through the streets of Paris. As he is escaping, he overtakes another fugitive, who looks around in fear, and throws a bundle into Prosper's arms. Prosper staggers against a door in a wall, which opens, and his pursuers go by. He discovers that the bundle contains something alive, perhaps a stolen child. He determines to restore it, and claim a reward, but as he turns the end of the street, he is tripped up by another man who seizes the parcel and runs off. Prosper makes his way to the suburbs, and seeks refuge in a barn. On awakening he finds near him the fugitive who tossed him the bundle. The latter is much cast down when he learns that he had given it up needlessly, but is evidently overjoyed when Prosper tells him that a lame man regained it, evidently recognizing a friend. Meanwhile Prosper has noticed a small cape in the man's girdle, bearing the royal crown, and at once surmises that the infant King of France was being carried off. He and the stranger return to Paris, and Prosper takes note of a door at which the man lingers for a short time before they separate. Prosper rushes off to the Palais Royal, where his young wife's father is head porter. His father-in-law repulses him, and thinks his misfortunes have turned his brain when he recounts his story of the stolen King. Prosper learns that it is the Queen Regent's pet spaniel, Flore, that has been stolen, and he hears the proclamation of a reward offered by his master, the Bishop of Beaulais, for the dog's recovery. He returns to the door which he had marked, and enters an empty house surrounded by a garden. From a window he observes two gentlemen conversing with the ruffians of the previous night, and a handsome spaniel with them. One of the men starts for the house and sees Prosper at the window.

PART IV.

Apparently he gave the alarm, for in an instant the eyes of all four were on me. I hung a moment in sheer surprise; then, as the lame man and his comrade sprang to the door in the wall, with the evident intention of engaging me, I flung the shutter close, and, cursing my curiosity, fled down the stairs.

I had done better had I gone back to the window by which I had entered; for all below was dark, and at the foot of the staircase I stood, unable in my panic to remember the position of the door. A key grating in the lock told me that, but told it me too late. Almost on the instant the door flew open, a flood of light entered, a cry warned me that I was detected. I turned to go back, but stumbled before I had mounted six steps, and as I staggered up again, felt a weight fall on my back, and the clutch of long fingers close on my throat. I screamed, however; felt the fingers close in a deadly grip, cold and merciless—and then, in sheer terror, I swooned.

When I recovered my senses I found myself propped in a chair, and for a time sat wondering hazily where I was. In front of me a great door stood open, admitting a draught of Summer air and a flood of sunshine that fell even to my feet. Through the doorway I looked on grass and trees, and heard sparrows twitter, and the chirp of a cricket; and found all so peaceful that my mind went no further, and it was only after some minutes that I recognized with a sharp return of terror that shook me to the soul that I was still in the hall of the empty house. That brought back other things, and with a shudder I carried my hand to my throat and tried to rise. A hand put me back and a dry voice said in my ear: "Be easy, M. Prosper. I am afraid that we put you to some inconvenience."

I looked dizzily at the speaker and recognized him for one of those I had seen in the garden. He had the air of a secretary or—as he stood rubbing his chin and looking down at me with a saturnine smile—of a physician. I read in his eyes something cold and not too human, yet it went no further. His manner was suave and his voice, when he spoke again, as well calculated to reassure as his words were to surprise me.

"You are better now?" he said. "Yes. Then I have to congratulate you. Few men, M. Prosper, believe me, were ever so lucky. You were lately, I think, in the service of Monseigneur the Bishop of Beauvais, President of her Majesty's Council?"

I fancied that a faint note of irony lurked in his words. I kept silent.

"And yesterday were dismissed," he continued, easily disregarding my astonishment. "Well, to-day you shall be reinstated—and rewarded. Your business here, I believe, was to recover her Majesty's dog?"

I remembered that the wretch whose fingermarks were still on my throat might be within hearing, and I tried to utter a denial.

He waved it aside politely. "Just so," he said. "Well, the dog is in that closet, and on two conditions it is at your service."

Amazed before, I stared at him now in a stupor of astonishment.

"You are surprised?" he said. "Yet the case is of the simplest. We stole the dog, and therefore we cannot restore it without incurring suspicion. You, on the other hand, who are known to the Bishop, and did not steal it, may safely restore it. I need not say that we divide the reward; that is one of the two conditions."

"And the other?" I stammered.

"That you refresh your memory as to the past," he answered, lightly. "If I have the tale rightly, you saw a man convey a dog to this house, an empty house in a lonely suburb. You watched and saw the man leave, and followed him; he took the alarm, fled, and dropped in his flight the dog's coat—I think I see it there. On that you hurried with the coat to Monseigneur, and gave him the address of the house, and—"

"And the dog!" I exclaimed.

"No. Let Monseigneur come and find the dog for himself," he answered, smiling. "In the closet."

I felt the blood tingle through all my limbs. "But if he comes and does not find it?" I cried.

The stranger shrugged his shoulders. "He will find it," he said, coolly. And slightly raising his voice, he called, "Flore! Flore!" For answer the dog whined behind the door and scratched the panels, and whined again.

The stranger nodded, as well pleased. "There," he said, "you have it. It is there

I Felt the Clutch of His Long Fingers on My Throat.

and will be there. And I think that is all. Only keep two things in mind, my friend. For the first, a person will claim our share of the reward at the proper time; for the second, I would be careful not to tell Monseigneur, the President of the Council"—again I caught a faint note of irony—"the true story, lest a worse thing happen!" And the stranger, with a very ugly smile, touched his throat.

"I will not!" I said, shuddering.

"Then—then, I think that is all," he answered, briskly. "And I may say farewell. Until we meet again, adieu, M. Prosper!" and setting on his hat, with a polite gesture, he turned his back to me, went out into the sunlight, passed to the left, and vanished. I heard the garden door close with a crash, and then, silence—silence, broken only by the faint whine of the dog, as it moved in its prison.

Was I alone? I waited awhile before I dared to move; and even when I found courage to rise, stood listening with a beating heart, expecting a footfall on the stairs or that something—I knew not what—would rush on me from the closed doors of this mysterious house. But the silence endured; the sparrows outside twittered, the cricket renewed its chirp, and at length, drawing courage from the sunlight, I moved forward and lifted the dog's coat from the floor. Five minutes later I was in the streets on my way to the Bishop's Hotel, the morsel of velvet tucked under my girdle.

I have since thought that I did not fully appreciate the marvel that had happened to me. But by this time I was light-headed. I went my way as a man moves in a dream, and even when I came to the door of the hotel, suffered none of those qualms which must have shaken me had I been sensible. I did not even question how I should reach Monseigneur, which proves that we often delude ourselves with vain fears, and climb obstacles where none exist. For, as it happened, he was descending from his coach when I entered the yard, and though he raised his gold-headed staff at sight of me, and in a fury bade the servants oust me, I had the passion if not the wit to wave the velvet coat in his face, and cry my errand before them all.

Heaven knows at that there was such a sudden pause and about-face as must have made the stolen dog laugh had it been there. Monseigneur in high excitement bade them bring me in to him, the secretary whispered in my ear that he had a cloak that would replace the one I had lost; a valet told me that my wife was gone to her father's; a second brought me food and nudged me to remember him; others ran and fetched me shoes and a cap; and all—all from the head clerk, who was most insistent, downwards, would know where the dog was.

But I had even then the sense to keep my secret, and would tell my story only to the Bishop. He heard it; in ten minutes he was in his coach on his way to the house, taking me with him. His presence and the food they had given me had sobered me somewhat; and I trembled as we went along lest the villains had some disappointment yet in store for me, lest the closet be found empty. But a whine, growing into a howl, greeted us on the threshold, and, the closet door being forced in a trice, the dog was among us.

Monseigneur clapped his hands and swore freely. "Dieu benisse!" he cried. "It is the dog sure enough! Here, Flore! Flore!" Then, as the dog jumped on us and licked his hand, he turned to me. "Lucky for you, rascal!" he cried in good humor. "There shall be fifty crowns in your pocket, and your desk again!"

I gasped. "But the reward, Monseigneur?" I stammered.

He bent his black brows. "Reward! You villain!" he thundered. "Is it not enough that I spare you the gallows? Reward? For what do I pay you wages, do you think, except to do my work? And you ask reward besides? Go and hang yourself! Or rather," he continued, grimly, "stir at your peril. Look to him, Bonnivet; he is a rogue in grain, and bring him with me to the ante-chamber. Her Majesty may desire to ask him questions, and if he answer them, well! He shall still have the fifty crowns I promised him. If not—I shall know how to deal with him."

I Cried My Errand Before Them All.

At that, and the reversal of all my hopes, I fell into my old rage again, and, even his servants looked oddly at him, until a sharp word recalled them to their duty; on which they hustled me off with little ceremony, and the less for that which they had before shown me. While the Bishop, carrying the dog in his arms, mounted his coach and went by the Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine, they hurried me by short cuts and byways to the Palais Royal, which we reached as his running footmen came in sight. The approach to the gate was blocked by a great crowd of people, and for a moment I was fond enough to imagine that they had to do with my affair—and I shrank back. But the steward, with a thrust of his knee against my hip, which showed me that he had not forgiven my blow, urged me forward, and from what passed around me as we pushed through the press, I gathered that a score of captured colors had arrived within the hour from Flanders, and were being presented to the Queen.

The courtyard confirmed this, for in the open part of it, and much pressed on by the curious, who thronged the arcades, we found a troop of horse, plumed and mud-stained, fresh from the Flanders Road. The officers who bore the trophies we overtook on the stairs, near the door of the ante-chamber. Burning with rage, as I was, and strung to the last pitch of excitement, I yet remembered that I thought it an odd time to push in with a dog; but monseigneur did not seem to see this. Whether he took a certain pleasure in belittling the war party, to whom he was opposed, or merely knew his ground well, he went on, thrusting the militaires aside with little ceremony, and, as every one was as quick to give place to him as he was to advance, in a moment we were in the ante-chamber.

I had never been admitted before, and from the doorway, within which I paused in Bonn

TROUBLE IN TRANSFERS

Board of Estimate Votes in Favor of Police Department Expenses.

MAYOR AND THE CONTROLLER AT ODDS

Col. Strong Refused to Receive a Resolution on the Ground that It Was Not Pertinent.

Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Police Commissioner Andrews were the principals yesterday in about as lively a time as has been had in the Mayor's office in many months. It occurred at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it was all over the Controller's refusal to vote for a transfer of about $10,000 from the Ninth Precinct Station building fund to the Police Department Contingency Fund, so that policemen who had spent their own money in collecting evidence could be reimbursed.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate a few weeks ago Controller Fitch, in opposing the transfer, criticised the Police Department, and yesterday Commissioner Andrews answered him with a statement at great length.

The upshot of the meeting was that the Mayor absolutely refused to entertain a motion offered by the Controller, and the transfer was granted against the vote and the protest of the Controller.

Commissioner Andrews in his statement said the Contingent Fund of the Police Department in the years 1892 to 1896 inclusive, had been $11,000, but that in every one of those years except 1896 the amount actually disbursed had exceeded by several thousand dollars the amount of the appropriation, and that in every case transfers had been made by the Board of Estimate after the expenses had been incurred. Mr. Andrews gave the figures of expenditures and transfers in tabulated form to prove his contention, and continuing, he said:

It will thus be seen that in 1892 the amount disbursed was $15,901.74; in 1893, $19,974.00; in 1894, $28,911.91, and thus far in 1895, $20,818.36, and that in order to make these payments nineteen separate transfers have been authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that of these transfers, one was from the appropriation for the purchase of a steamboat, two amounting to $15,000 were from appropriations for the purchase of new telegraph instruments, one from the appropriation for the purchase of a site for a station house in the Ninth Precinct, and five from the appropriations for the construction of station houses in the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Precincts.

It furthermore appears that the last six transfers from appropriations for the purchase of site and construction of buildings have been made since Jan. 1, 1894, the date when the present Controller came into office, and that three of them have been made since the present Board of Police came into office, and upon the express resolution of the Controller. In the latter three cases it is also to be noted that the resolutions were worded precisely as the present one is worded; that the transfers authorized were from the same fund, to the same fund, and for precisely the same purposes as now requested; that no objection hitherto has been made upon the grounds set forth in the Controller's communication of Feb. 17, or upon any other ground, and that, if the practice therein set forth and declared by him be irregular and illegal, the Controller has himself been a willing party to any and all irregularities or illegalities in the past.

Mr. Andrews then proceeded to show that the contingent fund was wholly inadequate to the needs of the department. From this fund are paid all expenses of procuring evidence, all meals for prisoners, rentals of telephones, photographs of criminals, postage, cables and telegrams, law books and directories, and many sundries. As to the transfers now asked for, Mr. Andrews said:

The resolution, amended since Feb. 20, asks for a transfer of $9,416.53. All the original vouchers have been carefully examined and audited by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The various bills can be summarized as follows:

Disbursements made in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses	$2,057.80
Disbursements made in obtaining evidence against violators of the excise law	526.09
Disbursements made in obtaining evidence against poolrooms and policy shops	435.20
Disbursements made in obtaining evidence against bucket shops	172.00
Disbursements made for expenses of detectives sent to other cities	487.05
Total disbursements for obtaining evidence	$3,678.14
Bills rendered for photographs of criminals	3,651.50
Bills rendered for meals for prisoners	771.00
Bills rendered for telephone service	1,036.70
Bills rendered for miscellaneous, such as ice, cartage, newspapers, cablegrams, &c.	279.14
Total transfers requested	$9,416.53

The bills for disbursements by officers cover a period of several months prior to Jan. 1, 1896. Among them you will observe the following:

Capt. Westervelt, Twenty-eighth Precinct	$164.80
Acting Captain Kear, Twentieth Precinct	288.05
Capt. Haughey, Twenty-second Precinct	326.50
Capt. Pickett, Nineteenth Precinct	408.50
Patrolman Hinton, Central Office	141.00
Patrolman O'Connell, Detective Bureau	161.50
Patrolman Eggers, Central Office	219.95
Making a total of	$1,711.30

The balance, amounting to $1,965.84, is divided among fifty-two officers in amounts ranging from $5 to $125 each.

As one of the instances of the hardship resulting from the present condition of affairs, Mr. Andrews gave the following:

One single further instance: The police matron at Police Headquarters receives a salary of $33.33 per month for caring for lost children sent in from the various precincts. She also furnishes meals for the prisoners detained by the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, for which she is paid at the rate of 30 cents per meal furnished. This matron is a poor woman, without capital, and every effort is made to pay her bills promptly at the end of each month. The department now owes her $322.80 for the months of November and December, 1895, and will be totally unable to pay her bills unless a transfer is authorized by your board. The only alternative presented was to discharge the prisoners or to keep them for one or several days without food.

If the policy of the Controller was persisted in, the Police Department would, according to the argument, have to give up keeping the Rogues' Gallery, give up its telephone system, and suspend the trial of all charges against delinquent officers when such trial would involve unusual expense. In conclusion, Mr. Andrews said:

The suggestion by the Controller, that the Police Board entertains the belief that it is independent of and superior to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is too absurd to require any serious consideration. It is sufficient to say that we have appeared but rarely before your board, and then almost invariably to request a small transfer similar to that now under consideration.

It is important to observe that this request was transmitted to the Controller for submission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Dec. 10, 1895, and although repeated efforts have been made by our board to secure action of some kind by him in the premises, nothing was done until Feb. 20, 1896. In other words, there has been a delay of two and one-half months, during which time the city has gained nothing, and many of our officers have been seriously inconvenienced by the withholding of considerable sums of money advanced by them for the benefit of the city.

No additional information has been asked; the resolution was in due form; the transfer was requested from the same fund to the same fund, for the same purpose, and under the same circumstances as several other transfers which have been approved without any protest of the Controller, but upon his express motion and assent; the items of expense have here been given, and explained at length; the embarrassment which has already been caused to the department, and the irreparable loss which must inevitably result from a further withholding of proper funds, has here been shown, and the responsibility therefor must now and hereafter rest not upon the Police Board, but where it properly belongs.

We respectfully urge that in justice to the Police Department, and as a matter of the gravest importance to the City of New-York, this transfer be made with all convenient speed, and that in future the contingent fund of the department must be increased to an amount adequate to the needs of the department.

As soon as the reading of Mr. Andrews's statement had been completed, Controller Fitch suavely said that the author of the document was full of misinformation, and added that the figures given were erroneous. He said that he was not ready to reply to them until he had made a careful investigation.

"I take it," said the Controller, "that no one member of the board is so important that, having acted one way once, he may not act differently another time. Perhaps I have voted as the Commissioner says for just such transfers, but that is no reason why I should do so now. Now, I say, 'mea culpa,' and I oppose it. Besides, I may have reformed. Nobody has a patent on reform, and there are as many ways of reforming as there are cures for rheumatism. I may have changed my mind, and if I have I don't think it is an original official action."

The Controller was smiling and looking toward the Mayor. The Mayor seemed a bit embarrassed, but he said:

"Mr. Adee has the only cure for rheumatism that I know of, and that is good. I wear it in my shoes."

Mr. Adee is clerk of the board.

Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Fitch said because former Police Boards had done similar things that did not justify the present incumbents, he would oppose the transfer first and last because he was advised that to vote it through would leave the board open to indictment. He then offered these resolutions:

That this board will now and hereafter refuse to recognize by any transfer of money under Section 207 of the Consolidation act, the legality of any indebtedness attempted to be incurred by any department in violation of Sections 46 and 47 of the Consolidation act; and,

Resolved, That the head or heads of any department in which for any reason a transfer of appropriation may be deemed expedient must, in conformity with said Sections 47 and 207 of the Consolidation act, and prior to any attempt to incur any liability or to charge the city with any debt beyond the sums appropriated by this board for each specific purpose, apply to this board in writing for such transfer, stating the reasons why the transfer is requested, and also in detail the purposes and objects of the proposed additional expenditure in the same manner as the details are presented to this board when the appropriation for the year is determined.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each head of department, board, or city officer charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations, payable out of the moneys raised by taxation in this city.

The Mayor said that he could not vote for the first resolution. Acting Corporation Counsel Dean, who was sitting in place of Mr. Scott, agreed with the Mayor, and so did President Barker.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen offered an amendment to the first resolution, which exempted the Police and Public Works Departments from its provisions. This was carried. The Controller voted against it. The other two resolutions offered by the Controller were adopted.

Mr. Fitch then said that in his opinion it would take the unanimous vote of the board to pass the transfer that was in controversy. Mr. Dean said that only a majority vote was necessary.

After some further discussion the question as to whether the transfer should be granted was put on the motion of Mr. Dean. It was carried, but Mr. Fitch voted against it. The Mayor, Corporation Counsel, President of the Tax Department, and President of the Board of Aldermen voted for it.

Then came the most exciting incident of the day. Probably as a further criticism of the Police Department, the Controller offered the following:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, in his message to the Board of Aldermen dated Jan. 7, 1896, in referring to the enforcement of the excise laws, used the following language: "I do not believe that the most healthful enforcement of the law can be had, however great may appear the necessity therefor, by the employment of a system of espionage that creates suspicions either as to its fairness or the manner in which it is exercised," and,

Whereas, The Hon. Carl Schurz, representing the Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have said at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Excise Committee at Albany on Feb 27 as follows: "If you think that the strenuous efforts of the present Police Commission in New-York is meeting with success you are fooling yourselves. It is only necessary to look a little more carefully for your place and you can get any and all kinds of intoxicants on the Sabbath day. It is true that a few saloons have been closed, but those places cannot be kept closed. I asked a man prominent in police matters in New-York how long the present strain put upon the police force of New-York City could last. He answered that about a year would be the limit as the force would break under the enormous strain. We must not be deceived by temporary success, for such successes have been known in the past only to fail in the long run. I am not one of these who have ridiculed the efforts of the Police Commissioners, but have been among those who have stood up for the commission in their present efforts. I nevertheless believe that these efforts, while having a temporary success, cannot long endure," and also to have said "That he believed the committee would concur with him in the opinion that the feeling was so generally adverse to the present Sunday restrictions that no one felt the least pangs of conscience in breaking the Sunday laws"; and,

Whereas, At the same hearing the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New-York, stated as follows: "I venture to state that the present Sunday closing laws are not being enforced, and the man who says they are enforced does not know what he is talking about. Gentlemen, you know as well as I that you cannot legislate above the public conscience. Such legislation soon becomes inoperative. Unjust laws are freely broken, and the local condemnation results in diminished respect for law and a lower standard of morality. It is upon the poorer people that the present Sunday restriction falls most heavily, for the wealthy have their Sunday beverages independent of the excise laws"; and

Whereas, Application is made from time to time, to this board by the Board of Police of the City of New-York for the transfer of large sums of money, to be expended in their discretion in the execution of the system above referred to; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this board heartily concur in the views of his Honor, the Mayor and the other gentlemen above quoted, and respectfully request the Board of Police to be guided by these views in their expenditures of the public moneys given into their hands by this board.

The resolution of the Controller was read while the members of the board listened intently. The Mayor's face flushed, and he looked as though he were getting very angry. There was a smile on the face of the Controller. When the reading was done, the Mayor rose from his chair and said very quietly:

"This meeting is adjourned."

"But how about my resolution?" asked the Controller.

"I won't receive it," said the Mayor.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Fitch.

"Because it is not pertinent," said the Mayor.

"Why, it refers to the expenditure of public money," said Mr. Fitch.

"I will not put it before the board," insisted the Mayor.

"I want the Secretary to take it down," said the Controller, getting on his feet.

"I don't see why my message should be put on the record. I will not put the resolution before the board."

Then, said the Controller, "the stenographer will please take down that the Controller goes on record as taking exception to the Mayor's ruling in his refusal to accept a resolution offered by the Controller, because the matter contained therein is not congenial to him."

The Mayor said that the reference to his message was absolutely correct.

"Why not have it spread on the record then?" said the Controller.

"Because it is not pertinent," said the Mayor.

Controller Fitch says that he will not pay any moneys under the transfer until it is determined that he has a legal right to do so.

After the meeting the Mayor said to the Controller that his Police Commissioners "were popular every place in the country."

"Yes," was the Controller's reply. "Every place but in this city."

A LIGHT COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE.

The Court Reprimanded for a Portion of Its Findings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An army court-martial which met at Fort Clark, Texas, has been reprimanded for its findings in a somewhat remarkable case of a Corporal of the Twenty-third Infantry. The accused was sentenced to reduction to the grade of private for keeping his sentinels on post for three consecutive hours without authority and neglecting to relieve and post his sentinels in person. The court found the charge to be true, but "attached no criminality thereto."

It appeared from the report of the trial, which has reached the War Department, that the Corporal, being in command of a guard at Fort Clark, was so negligent that a sentinel left his post and entered the guardroom and went to sleep in the Corporal's presence without being detected by the Corporal, and the entire guard was found asleep by the officer of the day. Gen. Bliss, the department commander, in an order on the subject, says:

It is not understood how neglect of an important duty, found to have been actually committed, became purged of its criminality in this case. The evidence fully bears out the allegations set forth in the specification, and the court properly so concluded. Its further sanction of this method of discharging guard duty is emphatically disapproved.

The Corporal will be reduced in rank, although the authorities deem the sentence too light for the offense.

THREE ITALIANS SHOT BY ANOTHER.

A Mob of His Countrymen Tried to Lynch the Shooter.

JERSEY CITY, March 4.—Alexander Fiore of 104 Mott Street, New-York, to-day shot Clothilde Nioletta in the face, breaking her jaw; Giovanni de Luisa in the jaw, and John de Luisa in the left shoulder. Fiore came over to 309 Third Street, in "Little Italy," to collect some money, and not receiving it, a general fight was started, and the shooting was done.

The police were immediately summoned, and arrived in time to rescue Fiore from the hands of a mob that threatened to lynch him. Even after he was under arrest his angry countrymen pelted him with stones and followed the patrol wagon to the Gregory Street Police Station, where Fiore was locked up.

LAUNCH OF THE JOSEPHINE

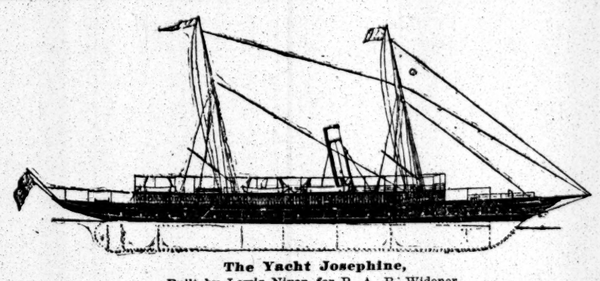
P. A. B. Widener's Yacht Successfully Put into the Water.

GREATLY ADMIRED AT NIXON'S YARD

Miss Eleanor Widener, Granddaughter of the Owner, Acted as Sponsor —Everything for Comfort.

The steam yacht Josephine slid into the waters of the Kill Von Kull off Elizabethport at 12:30 yesterday afternoon. As she started to slide down the ways Miss Eleanor Widener, a granddaughter of P. A. B. Widener, who owns the yacht, smashed a bottle of champagne against the bow of the vessel, christening the yacht Josephine. Then all who were present cheered.

It was a pretty launching, and in spite of the cold every one present—and there must have been 200—enjoyed it. The guests began to arrive at Lieut. Lewis Nixon's Crescent shipyard soon after 10 o'clock, and at once visited the Josephine, which was on the ways, ready to slide into the water. Lieut. Nixon had personally superintended all the arrangements made for the launching, and was determined that there should be no mishap in his yard if he could help it. The yacht, which was gayly decorated with bunting, was resting in a cradle on the well-greased ways, and was well supported. Under the bow was a big platform for the guests who were to witness the yacht take her maiden flip into the water.



The Yacht Josephine,
Built by Lewis Nixon for P. A. B. Widener.

The visitors first took a critical look at the yacht from the yard and commented on her lines and general appearance. Then they climbed up the steep gangway and examined the interior, which is still in a very crude condition. They saw enough, though, to satisfy them that the yacht will be a very roomy one and that those who are to cruise on her will have every comfort.

Shortly after noon the final preparations for the launch were made. The carpenters began to drive in the wedges to tighten up the cradle, and when this was done satisfactorily, the shores were removed and all that was holding the yacht on land was the sole piece, a piece of wood four inches thick and a foot wide.

Miss Eleanor Widener stood by the bow firmly grasping the bottle of wine. She is a pretty little girl about eight years old, and was daintily dressed in black velvet trimmed with pink ribbons and laces. She stood like a veteran waiting for the signal to christen the yacht. Miss Widener is the daughter of Mr. George D. Widener, who married Miss Elkins; so the sponsor of the yacht is a granddaughter of Mr. P. A. B. Widener and of his life-long friend and partner in all his business ventures, Mr. William L. Elkins.

The foreman of the yard took a hasty glance at the ways and then announced that all was ready. A carpenter started to cut through the sole piece, and in a few moments a piece of wood an inch thick was all that held the yacht. The man kept on sawing. "Half an inch more," shouted the foreman. Then came, "Quarter of an inch more."

At this signal Miss Widener broke the bottle of wine and said, very softly, "I christen thee Josephine."

It seemed as though the blow of the bottle started the yacht, for as the blow was struck the big yacht trembled. The sole piece had been cut through and the yacht began to slide down the ways to the water. The motion was slow and dignified at first, but, gaining headway, she fairly flew into the water and then bobbed and danced saucily in defiance of the wind, and seemed to want to go off at once on the tour of the world arranged for next Winter.

This was not to be. The tug Daniel Lamont secured the yacht, and in a few minutes she was made fast at the end of one of the piers, and ready to have her engines put in and joiner work finished.

The Josephine, which is named after Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, looked very pretty as she floated, and Lieut. Nixon was congratulated by all on the result of his work. The most important fact in connection with this launch is that it shows that the tide, which has set toward England for building yachts for American owners, will soon be stayed. The vessel which took to her element yesterday shows that America can produce a yacht even more quickly, and, from all reports, as cheaply as they can be obtained abroad. The first frame was raised early in October, so that up to the time that Miss Widener broke the beautifully decorated bottle of wine across her bow only five months have elapsed, and six weeks more will see her under her own steam. Mr. Widener was praised for showing his Americanism by building his yacht in America.

After the launch the invited guests were escorted to the offices of the shipyard, where they were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, and good wishes were drunk to the Josephine and Mr. Widener.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, W. M. Singerly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Dr. and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Jarrow, Naval Constructor and Mrs. J. F. Hanscom, United States Navy; D. W. Dickson, Dr. and Mrs. W. Constantine Goodell, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ostheimer, Frank Bement, Col. Joseph Tobias, G. A. Huhn, F. M. Walton, Francis Shurt Brown of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Gelston, Alexander R. Smith, G. Foster Howell, Supervising Inspector George H. Starbuck, H. L. Herbert, Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chenowith, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Lenox Smith, A. Cary Smith, Henry Bacon, B. B. McAlpin, Charles D. Mosher, E. E. Roberts, W. D. N. Dimock, Capt. G. L. Norton, W. T. Bernard, F. B. Robinson, C. M. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, E. Platt Stratton, E. B. Frost of New-York.

Dr. Whitehead, W. W. Ackerman, Judge and Mrs. P. H. Gilhooly, Mrs. A. L. Busch, Isaac Newton Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Holmes, C. C. McBride, John C. Rankin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keys, W. A. W. Mack and Mrs. Mack, Mrs. M. H. Mather and Miss Mather, Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, United States Navy; H. G. Pierson, J. Madison Drake, Louise C. Moore of Elizabeth.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. D. Delahanty, United States Navy; Chief Engineer and Mrs. G. B. Ransom, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Matthews, Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, United States Navy, of Brooklyn.

Attorney General and Mrs. Stockton and Col. and Mrs. A. C. Oliphant of Trenton; J. H. Olhausen, H. S. Hayward, F. D. Du Bosque, and G. D. W. Smith of Jersey City; Frederick H. Agens, Benedict Preith, Frederick H. Agens, Jr., and W. P. O'Rourke of Newark.

Therlock Swann, Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy; Mrs. Blake, the Misses Wood, and Robert Neville of Washington; Capt. Withey of New-London, Mrs. M. F. Moore of Roselle, N. J., and Mrs. Camacho of Staten Island.

The principal dimensions of the Josephine are: Length over all, 225 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth, 16 feet; draught of water, 11 feet; indicated horse power, 1,200; speed, 16 miles.

The vessel is built of steel, the plates made by the Carbon Steel Company, and the shapes by the Phoenix Iron Company. She has been placed in the highest class of the American Shipmaster's Association by Mr. E. Platt Stratton, the surveyor. She has eight watertight compartments.

The promenade deck, which is on top of the mahogany and steel deckhouse, is 140 feet long and 18 feet wide. In this house, starting forward, the first compartment is the charthouse, which is fitted up also as a smoking room. Back of this, on the starboard side, is a large guestroom with bathroom attached, and on the port side the Captain's room. A passageway running along the starboard side of the house leads from the galley forward to a dumbwaiter supplying food to the wardroom pantry between decks. The galley extends entirely across the house, and back of it are a laundry, barber's shop, rooms for the cooks and stewards, and a large storeroom.

The main saloon is in the after end of the deckhouse. It is 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, fitted up in paneled mahogany with a mantel and fireplace flanked by buffet and bookcases in the forward end. Large sofas are worked along the sides. A piano is also fitted in this room. A very large deckroom is abaft the saloon, to be used as the owner's sleeping apartment, in connection with which there is a tiled bathroom.

Down below forward is the large compartment for the men carried all the way up to the rail. The wardroom has eight large double staterooms, with washrooms, bathrooms, pantries, &c.

The boiler compartment comes next, and then an unusually large coal bunker, holding 210 tons of coal. The engine compartment is just abaft the coal bunker, and then come the owner's after quarters, having ten commodious staterooms, a ladies' parlor, with fireplace and numerous divans: two bathrooms, and a maid's room. The holds are large and roomy for carrying provisions and stores for long voyages.

The yacht has numerous auxiliaries, such as an ice-making plant and refrigerating machinery, a fresh-water distilling plant, making the vessel independent of shore supplies of fresh water, a great desideratum in many fever-ridden ports, steam and hand steering gear, steam windlass, and two power launches.

She will have a two-masted schooner rig. No cumbersome bitts obstruct the gangways, but instead a neat combined chock and cleat is used, which is entirely out of the way. The yacht has a long overhang at each end, and very flaring lines forward, tending to keep her beam up in a seaway.

The large square stern gives the owner a grand open-air lounging room. Double awnings will be used, with a four-inch air space between. Electric lights will be used throughout, and a storage battery will run the lights after midnight, so that the tremor of the dynamos will not annoy those who wish to sleep. An arc of lights stretching over the masthead will be supplied, and a searchlight will be carried on the forward end of the house.

The engines are triple expansion, 18, 27, and 42 inches in diameter by 28 inches stroke. Steam is supplied by two boilers, with 120 square feet of grate surface and 3,600 feet of heating surface. These boilers are fitted with powerful blowers, so that the vessel can run at a high rate of speed if desired. She will be able to make 6,000 miles without recoaling.

UNJUST CRITICISMS, HE SAYS

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S REPLY TO COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT.

Differences of Opinion Over the Case of Charles Mason, Accused of Robbery, Who Is Again Under Arrest.

There is a serious difference of opinion between Police Commissioner Roosevelt and City Magistrate Crane respecting the discharge of Charles Mason, alias "Boston Charlie," in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday.

Basing his remarks, in part, on his information from the police, Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday that if Magistrate Crane's decision is sound the New-York police will not be able to assist scarcely any other city in the country in arresting fugitive criminals.

Magistrate Crane thinks Mr. Roosevelt's criticisms are unnecessary and unjust.

Detectives Vallely and Evanhoe of the Detective Bureau arrested Charles Mason at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street Monday night at the request of the police authorities of Washington. The Washington police had sent to the police here a photograph and information to the effect that Mason had robbed a woman in Washington of a large sum of money.

Mason was arraigned before Magistrate Crane Tuesday morning, and was remanded until yesterday morning. In the meantime the Washington police had forwarded a warrant, and with this warrant the detectives took Mason to the court yesterday morning and asked Magistrate Crane to hold him pending the arrival of requisition papers.

Magistrate Crane, however, discharged the prisoner, declaring that the warrant was insufficient.

Commissioner Roosevelt, on hearing the story of the police, as told by Capt. O'Brien and the two detectives, expressed himself as follows yesterday:

"Action like that is the most effective means of helping criminals against the police. The prisoner had worthless bonds on his person, and was evidently a criminal. It is clear that the man should have been held. If Magistrate Crane's ruling is correct it will render it impossible for the police here to render any assistance to the police of other cities any distance from New-York. In almost every case where criminals are arrested at the request of the police of other cities they are held to await requisition papers. There were never so many arrests made by the Detective Bureau as during the past nine months, but the Magistrate's action in this case helps the criminal."

Magistrate Crane was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what he thought of the criticism of the Police Commissioner. He replied:

"Roosevelt is somewhat erratic at times, but is in earnest in his official work, and desires to do the best he can for this city's interests.

"This man Mason was brought before me Tuesday on the charge made by the officers at Police Headquarters that he was wanted in Washington, and a remand until to-day was asked for. This request I granted. The police officers appeared before me again to-day with the prisoner, and produced a paper stating that an indictment had been found, and also a letter requesting the authorities here to hold the prisoner. Both papers were without effect or enforcement in this city, or in any other part of the State. They could not be enforced here any more than could an edict from the King of Siam sent here through Police Headquarters.

"Mr. Roosevelt's words were unnecessary, bitter, and unjust. No matter what his criticisms of me or my associates may be, I shall never permit myself to speak unkindly or viciously concerning him in his official capacity, or accuse him of being an abettor of criminals in their attempts to rob New-York until I am satisfied that what I say is true.

"Criticism is indulged in frequently against Magistrates by Mr. Roosevelt and others without the slightest knowledge on their part as to the evidence submitted to us, and they simply make these unfounded accusations upon what other people tell them. Had I, in the present instance, held this prisoner without authority, he could have been discharged at once upon a writ of habeas corpus."

Detectives Vallely and Evanhoe rearrested Mason late yesterday afternoon and locked him up at Police Headquarters. Capt. O'Brien said that he had consulted with the District Attorney, who advised him to rearrest the man. The detectives caught Mason at Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue.

Capt. O'Brien has received a letter from the Washington police, stating that an officer will be here to-day with requisition papers.

Changes at the Mining Exchange.

All the suggestions made at Saturday's meeting of members of the Mining Exchange, for improved methods in management and for changes in the rules calculated to attract business, have been adopted by the Directors, and were put into effect yesterday. Under the new order, the last call was made at 3:15 o'clock. This call is intended to increase the number of traders by drawing from those regularly engaged until 3 o'clock at other Exchanges. Sales yesterday reached 69,600 shares, of which there were 47,800 Old Gold, at 5⅝ to 5⅞ cents, and 12,800 Justine at 3½ to 4⅛ cents. Several thousand shares in various stocks were sold in small lots.

Drank Soft Soap for Milk and Died.

ALBANY, March 4.—John J. Wolf, sixty-five years old, who formerly kept a shoe shop in this city, died to-day in his home from the effects of drinking a quantity of soft soap, mistaking it for milk. He had been in feeble health.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Nassau Electric Acquires the Atlantic Avenue Line.

THE LEASE SIGNED YESTERDAY

P. H. Flynn Gets Control of the Atlantic Avenue Line on a Perpetual Lease—All Franchises Conveyed.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President, has leased the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system. The Directors of the Nassau Company met in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday and ratified the proposed lease, which will be signed to-day.

At the meeting there were present Thomas L. Johnson, who is the head of the Nassau Company, Patrick H. Flynn, its President, George Studwell, William Studwell, and J. B. McGuillan. The Nassau Company will take the actual control of the Atlantic Avenue system April 1.

The lease, which covers fifty typewritten pages, sets forth that the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company has leased all its property, franchises, railroad, railroad routes, leaseholds, real estate, lands, reversions, rents, buildings, equipment, personalty, and all franchises that it may acquire in the future to the Nassau Company for a term of 999 years.

The rent is to be paid in semi-annual payments of $75,000, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1898, and thereafter $180,000 a year is to be paid semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1.

The lease controls the lines of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad, having a connection with the South Ferry, the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street Road, the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company, and the lines operated by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and its leased lines, one of which is on Atlantic Avenue, over which the Long Island Railroad Company runs its trains.

The Atlantic Avenue Company states that its total bonded indebtedness does not exceed the sum of $5,500,000. The principal mortgages are one to the Brooklyn Trust Company, dated Sept. 20, 1894, and maturing Oct. 1, 1909, amounting to $900,000, of which $759,000 is outstanding; one to the Brooklyn Trust Company, dated April 23, 1891, and maturing Oct. 1, 1931, amounting to $3,000,000, of which $1,966,000 is outstanding; one to the Central Trust Company of New-York, dated Jan. 1, 1894, and maturing Jan. 1, 1934, amounting to $1,500,000; one through the South Brooklyn Central Railway Company to Albert G. McDonald, dated Feb. 1, 1884, and maturing Aug. 1, 1897, amounting to $175,000, of which $150,000 is outstanding; one through the South Brooklyn Central Railway Company to Clarence L. Burnett, trustee, dated Aug. 1, 1877, and maturing Aug. 1, 1897, amounting to $125,000; one through the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, dated Dec. 28, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1, 1993, amounting to $250,000, and also a mortgage to the same, amounting to $250,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1916; one through the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, dated July 1, 1891, and maturing June 1, 1911, amounting to $100,000, of which $52,000 is outstanding; one through the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad Company to the Franklin Trust Company, dated Oct. 2, 1893, and maturing Oct. 1, 1933, amounting to $1,000,000, of which $448,000 is outstanding.

According to the lease the Nassau Company is to expend $500,000 within a year in improving the property.

The Brooklyn Traction Company, which owns the Atlantic Avenue road, will meet April 1 to take action upon the lease.

The Kings County Traction Company has been organized to receive the dividend paid by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company out of the Nassau Company's annual rental.

PACIFIC ROADS INQUIRY.

A Statement Concerning the Union Pacific Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—J. A. Munroe, Freight Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day. He gave statistics showing the earnings from freight traffic of his road for several years past. He had no argument or suggestions to make regarding the settlement of the difficulties of the Pacific Roads by Congress. He assumed that the earning capacity of the roads, particularly in the future, would be an important figure in the settlement. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific, he thought, would not in the near future exceed $14,000,000 per annum. Of this amount not more than 25 per cent. could be considered as net.

W. S. Pierce, representing the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, said that it was the purpose of that committee to exchange for the bonds of every class which are charged upon the properties embraced in reorganization new securities, in proper proportions to be issued by the reorganized company, so that under the new mortgage of the reorganized company all these properties would be included—the lines of road, the lands, the equipment, the terminals and the appurtenance property of the Union Pacific proper between Council Bluffs and a point five miles west of Ogden and between Kansas City and Denver, and between Denver and Cheyenne, including the Omaha bridge, subject to no existing liens, and subject only to the new mortgage. In other words, all outstanding bonds and mortgages were to disappear, and the railroads, terminals, lands, and equipment of the Union Pacific were to be subject to no other charge than that imposed by the new mortgage to be issued by the reorganized company. All outstanding bonds were to be provided for in the reorganization by the issue of new bonds and preferred stock. The new bonds are to bear 4 per cent. interest, to run fifty years, and secured by a first mortgage upon all the railroads and property now embraced in the mortgages which it is proposed to retire. The amount of the new bonds is placed at $31,244,720, imposing upon the new company an interest charge of $2,049,788, against an interest charge on the same bonds, as they now stand, of about $3,698,234, the saving amounting to about $1,648,446 per annum.

There would, of course, be no question as to the issue of new 4 per cent. bonds to retire first mortgage bonds, which are a lien ahead of the Government on aided parts of the road. As to the issue of $18,401,720 of new 4 per cent. bonds in retirement of all mortgages on non-aided parts of the road, there would be no question, if the value of the property covered by these mortgages and contributed to the new security was equal to or in excess of that sum.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific for 1894, about $4,313,000, had been taken by the Reorganization Committee, under the progressively declining conditions which have affected this property, as the outside limit of net earnings of the entire Union Pacific Railway, upon which it would be safe to rely in reorganization, and the plan of reorganization contemplates that provision for all outstanding securities and moderate provision for future corporate requirements shall not result in a fixed charge ever exceeding $4,000,000. It is believed by the committee that any reorganization upon a higher ultimate basis of fixed charges would be unwise, and would afford no guarantee against future insolvency and the necessity of future reorganization.

It is the purpose of the Reorganization Committee to meet the representatives of the Government upon any practical basis of adjustment, notwithstanding it may accord to the Government relatively better terms than those afforded to other security holders. Under the conditions referred to and which continue to prevail and increase, it was obviously unsafe to reorganize the property at any greater present fixed charge than about $3,600,000 per annum, and if it was to be reorganized upon this basis prompt action was a prime requisite. The outstanding bonds secured by mortgages covering the Union Pacific property embraced in the reorganization, exclusive of the bonds held in the United States and mortgage sinking funds, aggregated about $50,681,000. Of these the Reorganization Committee holds $38,823,000. The outstanding capital stock of the Union Pacific amounted to $60,863,500. The Reorganization Committee held $55,579,000. That was to say, the committee held 70⅛ per cent. of all the bonds afloat, and over 90 per cent. of all the outstanding stock.

The committee adjourned until Monday next.

In Favor of the Alton.

CHICAGO, March 4.—An important test case to railroads and shippers of live stock throughout the West, involving several million dollars of revenue annually, was decided by Judge Creighton of the Circuit Court at Sangamon, Ill., yesterday, in favor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and against the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the prosecutors in the case. The decision relates to the right of railroads to impose a uniform charge of $2 a car for the delivery of live stock and other freight at the Union Stock Yards, in this city, and call it a switching charge. Following the decision of Judge Grosscup of the Federal Court, in a similar case brought against the Santa Fé Railroad, while in the hands of receivers, which case is pending on appeal, the Illinois Railroad Commissioners ruled that the stock yards were the real Chicago terminal of all the roads carrying live stock there, and the Alton was ordered to desist making the $2 charge. The Alton ignored the order, and the board applied to the Circuit Court at Sangamon to enforce its order. This application was yesterday refused, but the board will appeal to the Supreme Court, aided by the live stock shippers, who are the financial losers by the charge.

Street Railway Law.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate Railroad Commission this afternoon decided to report favorably Senator Wilcox's bill providing that every street surface railroad company in this State, except in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall cause the front platform of every car propelled by electricity or cable on such railroad in the months of November, December, January, February, and March, except cars attached to the rear of other cars, to be inclosed or screened, so as fully to protect from wind and storm any person stationed on such platform to perform duties in connection with the operation of such car. Every corporation or person using and operating a car in violation of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $25 per day for each car so used and operated. The act is to take effect July 1, 1896.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Chancellor McGill, in Trenton, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the North Jersey Street Railway Company from laying its tracks or doing any further work upon its line within the borough of Caldwell. The injunction was granted on an information filed by Attorney General Stockton, alleging that the work of the railroad was an obstruction to the highway.

—The report of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and J. G. McCullough and E. B. Thomas, as receivers for the last two months, October and November, 1895, of the Erie receiv

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Moderate and Prices About Steady.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady, Corn Was Easy, Provisions Lower, Cotton Weaker, Coffee Higher.

The speculation in grain was very moderate, and the bulk of the business was by local scalpers, with prices a trifle higher with the West. Provisions were easier and very quiet. Cotton was unsettled and moderately active, with the close lower. Coffee had a moderate demand, with prices higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	26¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.00	@10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.65	@ ..
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@	..
Sugar, Granulated	5	@ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13⅜@	13⅝
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10⅜
Copper, lake	11.00	@ ..
Lead	3.20	@ 3.22½

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and early declined with the weak cables, while the West reported heavy receipts of Spring wheat, and longs realized; prices advanced on crop talk, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 846,000 bushels in America and 1,306,000 bushels afloat and in Europe; declined on an estimate of 135,000,000 bushels farmers' reserve, and closing steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance; spot was dull and quoted firm, without sales.... Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c ever May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, 113,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 170,721 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 67,554 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were in light demand, and closed easy at ¼@⅜c decline, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of 1,394,000 bushels, and farmers' reserves estimated at 1,066,000,000 bushels....Spot was very dull and about steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels white at 40c, delivered....Receipts, 8,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 105,159 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 34,576 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 202,657 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and very steady, without business. Spot were dull and unchanged....Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27¼c; No. 3 white at 26½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 25¼c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26@29½c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 14,400 bushels, exports, 114,046 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	20,000	75 @75⅛	75⅛
April	.....	...@....	75⅛
May	810,000	72 15-16@73 7-16	73¼
June	.....	...@....	72¾
July	185,000	72½@72⅝	72¾
Total	1,015,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	...@....	..
May	40,000	36⅝@36⅞	36⅜
July	15,000	37 @37⅛	37
Total	55,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	...@....	25⅜
May	.....	...@....	25⅜

No. 2 White—

March	.....	...@....	27

FLOUR—Business very moderate and prices unsettled. Sales, 5,900 bbls, including of City Mills 2,000 bbls patents and 1,500 bbls clear, at quotations; 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$2.95, 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.75, 1,150 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.55, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.90....Arrivals, 7,795 bbls and 7,857 sacks; exports, 70 bbls and 23,902 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,595 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@2.55; No. 2, $2.50@2.85; No. 1, $2.75@3.10; clears, $3.25@3.65; straights, $3.65@3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@ $4; patens, $3.90@4.10; city patents, $4.30@ 4.55; city clears, $4.15@4.25; city extras, $3.35@3.40; city supers, $3.15@3.25; city fine, $2.90@3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.50@2.85; clears, $2.60@3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; specia; brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and fairly active. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25 @$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easy and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; brewers' meal, 85@ grits, 87½c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 72@74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 90 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 67½@ 72½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a fair market outside of orders for small lots in special sources, but the tone was firm by reason of the lots being more closely held, although large, and not put on offer; there was bidding from one source of 25½c for prime yellow, and with the temper over the principal holdings, those dealers who had small lots to sell were holding at 25¾c and to 26c; there were 112 bbls sold the day before at 25¼c; also 50 bbls good off yellow at 25c, with 25c further bid and 25½c asked. Crude, in barrels, was at 21c, as the trading price. Crude in bulk at the mills was offered in a reserved way; a tank was secured in South Carolina at 17½c. LINSEED OIL was at firm prices on fair demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Oil opened at 124; highest, 125; lowest, 124; closed, 124. Standard's price, 128.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was an easier market all around, with declines of 7½c for pork, 7 points for lard, and 2½@5 points for bacon, notwithstanding moderate receipts of hogs and with the dull cash trading and the steady additions to full stocks. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today as 26,000 head.

LARD—Was not affected favorably at the West as here by the continued moderate receipts of hogs, but was depressed by the full stocks and dull cash demand. At the West March closed at 5.30c, nominal; May was at 5.45@5.52½c, closing at 5.45c; July at 5.57½@5.65c, closing at 5.57½c, or 7 points lower than the night before. In New-York there was an inactive and nominal position; cash at about 5.65c; May option was nominal at 5.77c. City steam was steady at 5c asked, with sales of 60 tcs at that; also 250 tcs for United Kingdom, and 250 tcs for Cuba, on private terms. Refined was dull; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.25c; compound at 4⅞ @4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was little business here, with prices held steadily. Sales of 200 bbls mess on private terms. At the West there was an advance early of 10@12½c, followed by weakness, and the close was 7½c down for the day, with March at $9.62½; May was at $9.77½@$9.97½, closing at $9.77½@$9.80; July at $9.97½@$10.07½, closing at $9.97½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.15@$11; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was firmness and an advance of 2½ points early, closing 5 to 7½ points down and dull, with, at the West, March closing at 5.02½c; May was at 5.17½@5.25c, closing at 5.17½@5.20c; July at 5.27½@5.35c, closing at 5.27½@5.30c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market generally, with prices slightly unsettled. Sales of 75 boxes clear bellies, at 5½c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 10 lb, 8c.

BEEF—Was in slow demand, while held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were without material attention. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were up ¼c on heavy average and ¼c on light. Bacon at 5¾c, 180 lb at 5½c, 160 lb at 5⅝c, 140 lb at 5¾c, 120 lb at 5⅞c, pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 43,402 head; same time last year, 74,634 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; early sales, 10@15c higher, but advance in part lost; $3.85@$4.22½; left over, 500 head. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,414 head; $3.82@$4.15. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,061 head; active; $3.65@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,227 head; 10c higher; $3.80@$4.12½. Omaha—Receipts, 2,700 head; opened 5@10c higher; $3.80@ $3.95c. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.25@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; higher; $3.75 @$3.90. Cleveland—Strong; higher; light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $3.95 @$4.15.

TALLOW—There was a steady market at 3 13-16c for city, with moderate wants of the home trade, and 75 hhds taken at that. For country-made the range continued at 3¾@3⅞c, with small sales.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands became slack at 4¾c, at which there were further offers to sell, and buyers were supplied. In lard stearine absence of material demand and 6½c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the advanced cables, with local longs realizing at the close, and prices 10@25 points up, with a moderate trade. Havre was steady at ½ @1f up, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennigs advance. Spot Rio firmer and quiet. Sales, 6,900 bags Maracaibo and 1,400 bags Central American on private terms.... Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,250 bags at 12.30c; December, 250 bags at 10.90c, 1,250 bags at 10.95c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—March, 250 bags at 12.80c; April, 250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.60c, 250 bags at 12.65c; May, 750 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.25c, 3,000 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.35c; June, 250 bags at 12c, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12c, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12c; July, 250 bags at 11.75c; September, 2,250 bags at 11.25c; December, 250 bags at 10.90c; total for day, 10,250 bags. Exchange.—105 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for May; April, 500 bags at 12.60c, and May, 250 bags at 12.35c, sold together. Total, 14,750 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.80@10.90c; February, 10.70@10.80c; March, 12.85@12.95c; April, 12.60@12.65c; May, 12.30@12.35c; June, 12@12.05c; July, 11.70@11.80c; August, 11.35 @11.45c; September, 11.20@11.25c; October, 11.05@11.15c; November, 10.95@11.05c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	208,839
Arrivals—	
Add ex-S. S. Turkish Prince, (Santos,) not included before owing to error in manifest	300
Ex S. S. Persia, (Santos, via Europe)	198
Ex S. S. Umbria, (Ceara, via Europe)	864
Total	205,201
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,252
Total stock in New-York to-day	196,949
Total stock in Baltimore	24,955
Deliveries yesterday	374—24,581
Total stock in New-Orleans	25,057
Deliveries yesterday	828—24,229
Total stock in other ports	48,810
Total stock in United States	245,759
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 3	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 3	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 3	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 2	21,000
	213,000
Total	458,759
Same time 1895	405,841

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13½@13⅝

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...3.25 above No. 7	No. 5...1.25 above No. 7
No. 2...2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3...2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7
No. 4...1.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21 @22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Padang, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@ 18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19 @21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¼c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@18c; Savarilla—Ocana, 16@ 17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¾c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, with trading mainly on local account, and the close weak at 6 points decline on March, and other months unchanged to 2 points off....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 100 bales to shippers and 482 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales, incl. est.
March	7.26@7.28	7.35	7.28	10,400
April	7.38@7.39	7.45	7.40	8,400
May	7.42@7.43	7.50	7.42	69,700
June	7.46@7.47	7.53	7.48	13,200
July	7.49@7.50	7.57	7.51	4,000
August	7.49@7.50	7.57	7.50	43,500
September	7.26@7.28	7.34	7.29	2,300
October	7.21@7.22	7.27	7.25	6,100
November	7.16@7.17	7.22	7.16	5,900
December	7.19@7.20	7.25	7.22	2,100
January	7.24@7.26	7.28	7.28	800
Total				168,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	330	4252	1553	2550	..	..
New-Orleans	7739	2766	7079	6468	..	..
Mobile	658	602	18	27	..	..
Savannah	4029	20..8	3010	609	..	..
Charleston	533	353	369	405	..	..
Wilmington	292	930	88	218	..	..
Norfolk	1195	1914	2446	2312	..	..
New-York	1023	..	194	..	..	..
Boston	631	356	345	573	..	..
Philadelphia	257	373	5	297	..	..
West Point	.....	200	50	...	..	..
Total	16687	13824	15177	13459	..	..
This day last week	3177	18387	17778	14208	12537	12334
This day last year	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The slight evidence of weakness in domestic marrows shown yesterday is more marked to-day, and receivers are accepting $1.40 quite generally for choice marks. Medium are firm, with some holders refusing to sell best lots at $1.25. Pea are in buyers' favor; general sales at $1.22½. Red kidney quiet and unchanged. All other varieties are slow and weak, with the exception of limas, which are still held firmly. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1 22½; do, white kidney, $1.35; do red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.40 @1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 90c@ $1; green peas, barrels, 82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER.—Moderate receipts, a fair demand, and fancy creamery firm, some few sales up to 22c....Creamery, Western, 14 @12½c; do, extra, 21½c; do, June, 12@18c; State, dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@16c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE.—A fair jobbing demand; fancy steady....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Demand rather quiet, but the tone is about steady....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@12c; Western fresh gathered, firsts, 11½@11⅝c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11c; Southern, fresh, poor to good, 10@10½c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.60; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples still active and strong, with moderate arrivals and a close daily clearance of stock from first hands. Grapes have little demand, but a few of the best find some outlet at about steady prices. Cranberries quiet, but held about as last quoted. California oranges firm, but movement restricted by unfavorable weather. Florida strawberries dull and weak. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fine to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3.50@$4.50; do, Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; Greening, $2.75@$3.25; fair to good grades, $2@$2.75. Grapes, Catawba, per basket, 8@15c; per case, $1.25@ $2.25. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8 @$10.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.50@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. DOMESTIC DRIED—There is scarcely any export demand at the moment for either evaporated or sun-dried apples, but, with a moderate jobbing trade, prices show no further change. Chops, and cores, and skins are steady. Southern peaches very dull. Small fruits in moderate supply but very dull, with the exception of blackberries, which are wanted on Western account and are quite firm. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½ @7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@3¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; Western, 2¼@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 17c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 5c; plums, Southern, 5c; apricots, 9 @12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@4¼c; prunes, 3¼@7c.

GAME—The market generally presents a quiet appearance. Quail, grouse, and partridges not plenty and steadily held, but most all other kinds weak and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25 @$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $1.75 @$2.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts were heavy—17 carloads—and market ruled weak and lower. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@12½c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The available supply of choice fresh fowls and chickens was not large to-day, and with a little better demand some holders were inclined to feel a trifle steadier, but with plenty of overdue stock delayed by the ice gorge on tracks of the New-York Central Railroad between Hudson and Albany, which is now coming through and expected by to-mororw morning, there is little warrant for actual improvement in prices. Fancy capons firm, but undersized lots slow. Fresh turkeys rarely desirable, and average lots slow and irregular. Squabs about steady. Frozen poultry generally slow. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grades, young hens, 14c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 13@14c; do, young toms, 12 @13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16 @17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@ 13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average to pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb average, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average, best, 9c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, per pair, squabs, per dozen, choice, $1@$1.50; do, small, 50@75c; pigeons, 15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@ 12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@11c; fowls, No. 1, 9c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes in light demand and easy. Onions slow of sale. Choice, steady....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@ $1.75; Long Island, 80@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $4@$5; sweets, $2 @$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$7; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; eggplant, per bbl, $1@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 85c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@$3; kale, per bbl, $1.25; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; spinach, per bbl, $2.50@$4.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm and trading good....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Demand moderate, but prices firm, with the South....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly with a light demand....Refined in limited demand at steady prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c, bid; molasses sugar, 80° test, 3¼c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c bid....Refined sugar—Quotations those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes the large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and to whom is at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@ 4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4¾c.

TEA—The auction sale of 8,779 pks was at generally steady prices, with Formosas easier, including: Moyune—pks Hyson, 6¾@6½c; 547 pks Young Hyson, 10@27c; pks Imperial, 16½@12c; 174 pks gunpowder, 25½@12c. Pingsuey—13 pks Young Hyson, 9¼c; 451 pks Imperial, 13@8c; 1,654 pks gunpowder, 24@7¾c. Japan—70 pks pan fried, 11¾c. Oolong—2,352 pks Foo-Chow, 20@31½c; 16@8½c; 180 pks India & O. Pekoe, 21½@ 11¾c. Oolong—2,352 pks Foo-chow, 20@31½c; 2,403 pks Formosa, 40@13½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Offerings are fully equal to the moderate demand, and market is barely steady at former prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 2, to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@80c; do, salt, 45@55c; do, straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75c@95c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A weak market with a very slow trade....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; do, olds, 1½@2½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Offerings were not urgent, and prices remained steady on a light demand. ....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio mixed, 24 to 30 lb, 15c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand only moderate, with prices generally steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@ 25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; belles, 14@18c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin steady at 13.35@13.40c. Copper dull at 11c. Lead easy at 3.20@3.22½c. Spelter firmer at 4.10@4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand fair and prices firm. Southern regular at 29½c; machine-made barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Market firmer and trading fairly active. Good strained, $1.70; common strained, $1.67½; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.67½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Crude turpentine steady; soft, $1.30; virgin, $1.70. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Turpentine firm at 26½c asked; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 26½c; sales, 146 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was freely offered and failed to secure attention. Charters included: British steamer, (new,) about 5,000 tons gross, general cargo, hence, via Red Sea ports, to China and Japan, private terms; British steamer, 1,066 tons, locomotives, &c., Philadelphia to Libou, £1,800, free stevedoring, &c.; British steamer, 16,000 quarters of grain, Virginia to a direct port in the United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 5½d, berth terms, March; British steamer, (recharter,) 16,000 quarters grain, Virginia to a direct port in the United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 6d, berth terms, pjrompt; Norwegian steamer, (engar, Demerara to New-York or Philadelphia, time charter, private terms; British bark, 45,000 cases petroleum, hence to Saigon, 17c, chartered abroad; British ship, (to arrive,) 130,000 cases petroleum, hence to Calcutta, 12c; bark, case oil and general cargo, hence to Santos, private terms; schooner, creosoted piling, Perth Amboy to Tampico, private terms; bark, coal, Philadelphia to St. Croix, $1.75; bark, lumber and creosoted piling, hence to Colon, basis $8 on lumber; schooner, asphalt, Trinidad to Hastings, $1.90 and discharged; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, 50c per bbl and back, option of a second port, to a port north of Hatteras, logwood, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Nassau, $1.60; schooner, bagging, hence to Mobile, 12½c per half roll, and back to Portland, lumber, private terms; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.50; brig, lumber, Darien to Philadelphia, $4.50 reswn and $5.50 hewn; schooner, coal and general cargo, Baltimore to Savannah and back with lumber, private terms, option of Philadelphia; schooner, ties, Richmond to Philadelphia, 13c; schooner, guano, Wilmington, Del., to Norfolk, private terms, and back to Richmond, ties, 13c; schooner, fertilizer material, hence to Wilmington, N. C., $1.10; schooner, coal Weehawken to Salem, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, 95c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-London, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—It required constant and close attention to follow the devious ways of wheat to-day. Bull news was needed to assist prices, while "short" sellers were timid and apprehensive, although showing a little more courage than recently. At the start a moderate decline took place, selling being prompted by larger Northwestern receipts—434 cars, against 442 last Wednesday and 277 a year ago—and by indifferent Liverpool cables. Expectation that Bradstreet's report would show a good decrease in stocks prevented great recessions, however, and even caused prices to rally. Wheat was freely offered at the enhanced value, and another decline took place. When the report was received at noon a bulge took place, after which the action was erratic, the market finally resting at firm figures. A decrease in the world's visible supply for the week of 2,182,000 bushels and another of 1,895,000 bushels on the Pacific during March was given by the agency referred to. The Orange Judd Farmer to-day estimated the farm reserve on March 1 at 135,000,000 bushels and reported the growing Winter wheat in excellent condition. Receipts at Chicago were 39 cars, and 69,257 bushels were inspected out. Export clearances were 349,781 bushels. Closing Paris cables were higher, Berlin lower, and Antwerp unchanged.

WHEAT—May opened at 66⅝@66⅝c, sold at 67@66⅝c, closing at 66⅞c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 413,162 bushels; shipments, 115,299 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 67,554 bushels; shipments, 179,721 bushels.

CORN—Up until noon corn was influenced principally by the action and tone of wheat, but after that time, the trade was more impressed by Bradstreet's report of an increase of 1,394,000 bushels in available stocks and by The Orange Judd Farmer figures on farm reserves. These reserves were estimated at 1,061,000,000 bushels, 200,000,000 bushels more than followed the great crop of 1889. In addition to this amount, it was said that 160,000,000 bushels had been cribbed and that amount was out of the hands of the grower. Prices did not decline much, but the feeling was far from strong. Receipts to-day were 431 cars and 76,703 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Export clearances were 317,657 bushels. May corn opened at 30½c, declined to 30¼c, closing at 30⅜—⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 547,006 bushels; shipments, 167,463 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 105,159 bushels.

OATS—The oats market was quiet and the tone rather easy. The Orange Judd Farmer, in referring to oats, said: "This grain has been moved and consumed even more slowly than corn, the surplus remaining amounting to 45 per cent. of the crop, or 415,000,000 bushels." Bradstreet's gave an increase in available supplies of 246,000 bushels. Receipts were 184 cars, and 7,040 bushels were taken from store. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was dull. Some demand on speculative accounts was noted, but for shipping and consuming there was no inquiry. Receipts were 12 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 39¾c. A few cars on track and free on board sold at 39¾@40c. May sold at 41⅞@42c; July was offered at 44c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and quotably steady. Offerings were light and the demand tame. Receipts were 49 cars. Screenings were $10@$10.75 per ton; poor to fair barley, 25@30c; good to choice, 31@36c; fancy, about 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—The number of hogs arriving at the yards continues less than the estimates, and prices at that place show more strength. This fact naturally tends to help product, and the market this morning was firm on this encouragement. The selling was better than the buying, however, and an early advance was soon lost and further declines followed. At the close May pork and lard were each 5@7½c under yesterday and May ribs 5c lower. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were light and the shipments large. The cash market was dull and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 72 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 270 cars; hogs, 26,000 head.

FREIGHTS—The lake rate to Buffalo was weak at 1¾c for corn.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
March	65 @..	65¼@..	64⅝@..	65¼@..
May	66⅝@66¾	67 @..	66⅜@..	66¾@..
July	66⅞@67	67⅝@..	66⅜@..	67¼@..
Corn No. 2—				
March	28¾@28⅞	28⅞@..	28⅝@..	28¾@..
May	30⅝@30⅞	30½@..	30¼@..	30⅜@..
July	31⅜@31½	31½@31⅝	31¼@..	31⅜@31⅝
Sept.	32½@..	32½@..	32⅜@32½	32⅜@32½
Oats No. 2—				
May	21 @21⅛	21¼@..	20⅞@21	21 @..
July	21⅛@..	21¼@..	21⅛@..	21⅛@..
Sept.	21⅛@..	21⅜@..	21⅛@..	21⅛@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$9.97½	$9.97½	$9.97½	$9.80
July	10.05	10.05	9.97½	9.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.52½	5.52½	5.45	5.45
July	5.65	5.65	5.57½	5.57½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.25	5.25	5.17½	5.20
July	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.27½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¾@65½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65c

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Continues to Show Decided Strength.

LONDON AND TRADERS LIBERAL BUYERS

Washington Politicians Covering Short Contracts—Sharp Advance in Northern Pacific Issues.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The stock market continued strong today. London came materially higher, and there was a fair volume of buying from that centre. Washington also sent buying orders, presumably to cover shorts, but only in the latter part of last week on the Cuban belligerency business.

The active stocks were Tobacco, Sugar, General Electric, and Leather preferred in the industrials, and Burlington, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville in the railway issues. Sugar was strong, and closed within ⅛ of the top, at 117, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Tobacco moved between 76 and 77, and closed at the latter price, a net gain of ⅝. There was particularly good buying of General Electric, and it ended with a gain of 1⅛ points. Leather preferred was the weak feature of the day. It sold down to 59⅝, but rallied to 60⅝ at the close, a net loss of 1¼ points. Other industrials showed fractional gains, with the exception of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which closed unchanged.

St. Paul was strong all day and closed within ⅛ of its best, at 78¼, a net advance of 1⅛ points. Interest centres in the rate of dividend to be declared next week. Burlington was heavy, although its net loss was only ⅛. It was a favorite sale all day on the theory that a large amount of money will have to be spent to restore the property to the condition it was in before recent hard times began. Louisville was bought by London and local traders. Among the notable advances of the day were Rock Island 1, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1, Missouri Pacific 1, and Northern Pacific preferred 1¼. The improvement in the latter stock, as well as in the bonds of the company, was due to a belief that steps looking to the early reorganization of the property are about to be taken.

Railway earnings continue favorable. For the fourth week in February St. Paul gained $120,039, for the month $378,162, and for the seven months of the fiscal year $4,087,050. Other gains for the fourth week were Missouri Pacific $37,000, Chicago and Eastern Illinois $17,500, St. Louis Southwestern $15,100, and Texas and Pacific $4,746. Foreign exchange rates were a shade easier, and the money market was quiet. Mr. James R. Keene has returned from his vacation trip to the West improved in health, and well pleased with what he saw.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $109,952,390; balances, $4,956,301; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $183,259.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, ⅞@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅝ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68½@69. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 68⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$16,964,558
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,908,017
Net exports to date, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports to date, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports to date, 1893	26,205,894

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries 1¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, pf., w. i. ¾
Baltimore & Ohio ¼
Bay State Gas ¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul 1⅛
C., A., P., J. & Pac 1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron 1¼
Delaware & Hudson 1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 1⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf. 1
General Electric 1⅛
Louisville & Nashville 1¼
Missouri Pacific 1¼
New-Jersey Central 1
Northern Pacific pf. 1¾
Southern Railway pf. 1¼
United States Rubber ¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco pf. 1⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. 1⅞
Texas Pacific Land Trust ⅞
United States Leather pf. 1⅛

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds increased greatly in activity, particularly the Northern Pacific issues, which also advanced sharply. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 5s 1
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. con. 1
Long Island, general 1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 1¼
Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st 1⅛
Northern Pacific 2d c. 1
Northern Pacific 3d c. 1
Northern Pacific con. 1¼
Northern Pacific con. t. r. 1¼
Northern Pacific & Missouri 1st, t. r. 2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 2½
Texas Pacific 1st 1

DECLINED.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1
St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r. 1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¼, and do, coupon, ½. The 5s, coupon, declined ¼. The sales were $145,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅛@116⅞, and $10,000 do, registered, at quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	108½	111
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	116⅞
5s, c., 1904	112½	..
5s., r., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	147	150	2
American Cotton Oil	17	17½	17	17½	16¾	17¼	400
American Cotton Oil pf	63½	63½	63	63	62	63½	320
*American Sugar Refineries	116½	117⅞	115⅝	117	116⅞	117⅛	22,650
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	101¾	101⅜	101¼	101¼	101⅜	102	110
American Tobacco	76	77	76	77	76⅞	77	27,420
American Tobacco pf	101½	101½	100¼	100¼	100	102	690
Ann Arbor pf	27	27	27	27	27½	29	6
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	1,010
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	26	26⅞	350
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅝	5,109
*Bay State Gas	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19⅜	20¼	100
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23¼	24	593
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	50	51	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	16⅞	17	400
Chicago Gas	67½	67⅞	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜	1,400
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	76⅞	76⅞	75⅝	76⅜	76¼	76⅝	23,240
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	800
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78¼	78¼	78⅝	24,605
C., M. & St. Paul pf	130	130	130	130	129⅝	130½	400
Chi., Rock Island & Pac	73½	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞	5,782
C., C., C. & St. Louis	57	57⅜	56¾	57⅜	57⅛	57⅝	960
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	88½	90	100
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	52	52	52	52	51¼	53	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	31½	31½	30⅜	31	200
Consolidated Gas Company	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	155	156½	25
Delaware & Hudson	128¼	128¼	128	128	127½	128¼	250
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42⅜	50	161½	162½	162¼	163	400
D. & C. F., all in. pd	18	18	17⅞	18	17⅛	18	735
General Electric	32½	33⅞	32⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	13,908
Iowa Central	8¾	9	8⅝	9	8⅞	9¼	300
Laclede Gas	34¾	35	34¾	35	34½	35½	300
Laclede Gas pf	26¼	26¼	26	26	26	26½	620
Lake Erie & Western pf	80	80	80	80	80	82	72
Lake Shore	74½	74½	74¼	74½	73½	74½	100
Louisville & Nashville	149⅛	149⅛	149⅛	149⅛	148	148¼	12
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½	106	16,765
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	21	410
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80	80	80	80	81½	110
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	50¼	51	100
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	69½	70	150
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝	2,200
Missouri Pacific	24	24½	24	24½	24⅜	24½	4,224
*National Lead Company	24	24¼	24	24	23⅝	24½	425
*National Lead Co. pf	87	87	87	87	85	87	120
New-Jersey Central	107	108	107	108	107½	108½	300
New-York Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97	98½	15
N. Y. L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	14¼	16⅞	100
N. Y. Sus. & Western	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	10¼	300
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	27½	28	400
Norfolk & Western pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	8¼	200
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	900
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅝	1,500
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	17⅜	16¼	17¼	17	17¼	4,280
Ontario & Western	15	15½	15	15½	15½	15⅝	427
Ore. Railway & Nav	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	13	200
Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	520
Peo., Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3½	100
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	400
R., W. & Ogdensburg	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115½	116	160
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜	300
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	42	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124	123¾	125	250
Southern Pacific	19⅜	20	19⅝	20	19½	20	364
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10⅜	135
Southern Railway pf	30⅝	31½	30⅜	31	31⅛	31¼	2,260
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30	30¼	29⅝	30	29⅜	30	4,130
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9	200
Texas Pacific Land Tr	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½	9	100
Union Pacific, t. r	8	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅝	4,570
U. S. Cordage, t. r	⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	200
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	20	20	20	20	20½	21½	30
*United States Leather	10	10	10	10	9⅝	10	30
*United States Leather pf	62	62	59⅞	60⅜	60¼	60⅝	13,825
United States Rubber	25½	26	25½	26	25½	26½	480
United States Rubber pf	85	85	85	85	84¼	86	150
Wabash	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	7¼	225
Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18⅜	18½	2,300
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84⅞	84¼	84⅜	84½	84⅞	4,351
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11¼	11½	3,418
Total sales							210,782

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68½	69	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.15	600

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s.		Chi., Bur. & Quincy Denver Div. 4s.	
1,000	70¼	3,000	93½
1,000	70	Nebraska ext. 4s.	
Atch. Top. & S. Fé 4s, Trust Co. Certfs.		4,000	91¼
500	78½	Chi., R. I. & P. ext 5s	
10,000	78¾	5,000	103
1,500	78⅞	4,000	103⅜
10,000	79⅛	1,000	103¼
Registered		2,000	103¼
10,000	79	8,000	103½
Atch., Top. & S. Fé, gen. 4s, when issued		5,000	103⅜
5,000	80¾	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	
1,000	80⅝	1,000	119½
75,000	81	C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s.	
10,000	80¾	4,000	94½
Atch., Top. & S. Fé adjustment 4s when issued.		Duluth & Man. 1st Dakota Div. Trust Co. Certfs. stamped.	
11,000	49¼	1,000	87
64,000	49⅝	East. T. Va. & Ga., Cons. Gold 5s.	
Atch., Top. & S. Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts.		3,000	108⅝
1st installment paid.		5,000	108½
5,000	26⅜	4,000	108¾
2,000	26¾	Edison Elec. Ill Co. of N. Y. con. 5s.	
5,000	26⅜	30,000	103
10,000	26⅞	Erie 4s, prior bds.	
20,000	26⅜	5,000	94
25,000	26⅞	Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	
10,000	27	3,000	57½
10,000	26¾	H. & T. Cen. G. M. 4s	
6,000	27	10,000	69¾
Atlantic & Pac. Inc.		5,000	70
5,000	2½	Iowa Cen. 1st 5s.	
Baltimore & O. 5s, 1885-1925.		1,000	94
5,000	85	2,000	94¼
Beech Creek 1st		Kan. Pac. 1st cons. Trust Co. certfs.	
1,000	103	4,000	74
Brooklyn Elev. 1st.		Knox. & Ohio 1st.	
16,000	101	1,000	114½
Bklyn, W. & W. Co. 5s		Laclede Gas L Co. of St. L. 1st 5s.	
2,000	100½	1,000	94½
Can. So. 1st Gtd.		1,000	94¾
6,000	108½	L. Erie & W. 1st 5s.	
Cent. of N. J. gen 5s. Registered.		1,000	116
1,000	116¾	Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.		5,000	104
1,000	108	Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	
2,000	108¼	10,000	111⅝
1,000	109	Long Isl. G. M. 4s	
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s		4,000	96½
2,000	73⅜	L. Island Ferry 4½s	
12,000	73¼	2,000	91¾
5,000	73⅜	Louis. & Nashville, Nash. & Dec. 1st.	
Ches. & O. R. & A. Div. 1st Cons., 4s.		9,000	110
1,000	95½	Louis. & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s.	
Chi., B. & Q. Cons. 7s		10,000	79½
5,000	141½	15,000	79¾
2,000	117½	5,000	80
3,000	117¾	Mexican Int. 1st 4s	
15,000	117	10,000	74½
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s		Mich. Cen. 5s, 1902.	
10,000	101	1,000	106½
Chi., B. & Q. Deb. 5s.		Mil. & St. Paul 1st Dak., & St. So. 5s.	
2,000	101	2,000	107¼
C. & East. Ill. cons.		Iowa & Minn Div.	
2,000	125	7,000	126¼
Chi. & E. Ill gen. 5s.		Mil. & St. Paul 1st Terminal 5s.	
1,000	101½	1,000	112¾
C., G. L. & C. Co. 1st.		Mo., Kan. & Tex. 4s	
3,000	93	3,000	86¾
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st Trust Receipts.		1,000	86¼
5,000	43½	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	
3,000	43¾	5,000	61
12,000	44	2,000	61¼
10,000	43½	10,000	61
5,000	43¾	9,000	61¼
5,000	43⅞	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	
5,000	43¾	2,000	80
2,000	43½	Mo., K. & East. 1st	
3,000	43¾	10,000	93¼
5,000	43½	Mob. & O., G. M. 4s	
10,000	43⅜	13,000	86¼
Total sales		500	86½

Mil., L. S. & W'n. 1st		Phil & Read 1st Pf Inc, Trust Co Certfs, 1st Inst Pd	
1,000	131¼	5,000	33
Nash, C. & St. L. Con		Phil & Read Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs	
4,000	101	4,000s3	78¼
N Y Cent Deb 5s		3,000	78¼
1,000	105½	3,000	78
N Y, L E & W New 2d Con, J P M & Co or M & Co Stamped Certfs		2,000	78¼
2,000	75	Pitts., C. & St. L 4½s, Series B	
N Y Ont & W Refundng 4s		20,000	110¾
2,000	90½	Pitts & West 1st	
Nor & W 100-Yr 5s		2,000	67½
10,000s20F	67	5,000	67⅝
North Pac 1st 6s		Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	117½	6,000	76½
4,000s30F	117¾	5,000s20F	76¼
North Pac 2d Coup		S J & G I 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
17,000	110¾	31,000	50
16,000	111	St L & Iron Mt 5s	
10,000	111¼	9,000	78½
North Pac 3d Coup		St L & San Fr 2d, Class A	
14,000	79	1,000	115½
8,000	79½	St P, M & M 1st, Mon Ext 4s	
5,000c	79¾	3,000	88
5,000	80	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
20,000	80¾	7,000	94¾
11,000	80½	So Pac of N Mex 1st	
North Pac Con 5s		8,000	105¾
10,000	43¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
40,000	43¾	10,000	92½
10,000	43¼	5,000b3	92¼
10,000	43½	2,000	92
17,000	43⅝	17,000	91⅞
11,000	43½	13,000	92
20,000	43¾	1,000	92¼
50,000	44¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	44⅜	1,000	88½
9,000	44½	10,000	89
15,000	44⅝	1,000	88¾
10,000	44⅞	3,000	89
66,000	45	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
14,000	44¾	21,000	23
40,000	45	20,000	23½
10,000	45½	6,000	23¾
10,000	44⅞	25,000	23½
12,000	44¾	8,000	23¾
Trust Co Certfs		10,000	24
25,000	43¾	10,000	23⅞
20,000	44	20,000	23½
5,000	44½	30,000	23¾
5,000	44¾	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Receipts	
30,000	45	4,000	74¾
20,000	44⅞	Union Pac 6s, 1898	
8,000	44⅜	10,000	103⅝
North Pac Div Scrip		Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs	
3,000	65	5,000	64⅜
Nor Pac Col Trust Notes		U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
7,000	87½	2,000	38½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts		5,000	38⅞
12,000	34	1,000	38¼
5,000	34½	Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	34¾	23,000	107
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		1,000	107⅛
3,000	25	5,000	107
Trust Co Certfs		Det & Chi Ext	
13,000	25	1,000	99
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts		Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	96	5,000	75
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs		11,000	75½
6,000	111¾	1,000	75⅝
10,000	111¾	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts		16,000	26
10,000	68½	West Shore Gtd 4s	
10,000	68¼	3,000	105¾
People's G & C Chi 1st Con 6s		4,000	105⅞
5,000	102⅝	9,000	106
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s		7,000	105⅞
10,000	103½	Registered	
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s		5,500	105¼
4,000	111¼	W N Y & Penn 1st	
Peo & Eastern Inc		2,000	107
2,000	19¼	Wis Cent Co. 1st Trust Co Certfs	
Tr Co Ctfs, unstmpd		4,000	43½
8,000	89¼	5,000	43¾
		7,000	44
		10,000	43¾
		Total sales	$1,939,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	57	60
American Coal	113	..
American Express	110	113
Ann Arbor	10	12½
American T. & C.	91	95
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	¾	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	11	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	70	80
Canadian Pacific	55½	56¼
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15¾	16¼
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	101
C. & N. W. pf.	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	3	3¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	97	..
Col. & H. Coal	3	4
Col., H. V. & T.	17	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	56	60
Com. Cable	153	..
Consol. Coal	30	35
Den. & R. G.	13¼	14
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	27	30
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	94	96
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	61
Evans. & T. H.	31	33
Evansville & T. H. pf.	50	56
Great Northern pf.	108	113
Homestake	30	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Illinois Central	96	99
Illinois Steel Company	65	70
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4
Keok. & D. M. pf.	16	18
Keokuk & Western	..	86
L. E. & W.	20½	21
Long Island	81	84
L., N. A. & C.	9½	9⅝
L., N. A. & C. pf.	21½	22½
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	104½	..
Mexican Central	11¼	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	2
Mo., K. & T.	12½	13
Mobile & Ohio	22½	23⅞
Morris & Essex	164	166½
N., C. & St. L.	68	85
National Linseed Oil	17	20
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central C.	6	8½
New-England	40	50
N. Y. & N. H.	181	184
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
Norfolk Southern	6	7
Norfolk & Western	2	2¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	12½	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	2	3½
Pennsylvania Coal	6	7
Peoria & East.	325	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	5	9
P., C., C. & St. L.	..	20
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	17	18
P., F. W. & C.	58	59
Pullman Palace Car	157	160
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	183	..
Rio Grande W.	17	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	44	45½
St. L. S. W.	5	5⅞
St. J. & G. I.	..	11½
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	91
St. P. M. & M.	109	113
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Tol., Peo. & W.	7½	..
U. P., D. & G.	4½	5
U. S. Express	42½	46½
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
*West. U. Beef	9	10
W. & L. E. pf.	87	89
Wisconsin Central	3½	4½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	116¼	117⅛	115⅞	117	10,260
Am. C. O. pf.	63	63	63	63	20
Am. Tob.	76¼	77	75⅞	77	11,620
A., T. & S. F.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	90
Chicago Gas.	67⅛	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	300
C., R. I. & P.	72¼	73⅛	72⅝	73	3,470
C., B. & Q.	76⅞	77	75⅝	76⅝	10,100
C., M. & S. P.	77⅞	78¼	77⅝	78¼	17,180
Ch. & W. N.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅝	140
Dist. & C. F.	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	90
Gen. Elec.	32⅝	33⅜	32½	33½	4,900
Louis & N.	53½	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	2,320
Total sales					67,370

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s, cfs.	78¾	79⅛	78¾	79⅛	$12,000
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	20,000
M., K. & T. 2d	61	61¼	61	61¼	9,000
Total sales					$90,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. P. 1st	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	$15,000
No. Pac. Cn.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	20,000
Phil. & Rdg. 4s, t. r.	78¼	78¼	78	78	14,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Con. C. & Va.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	25
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Mexican	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Total sales					2,925

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ophir	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Small Hopes.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Sierra Nev.	.38	.38	.38	.38	300
Union Con.	.52	.52	.52	.52	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	66⅞	67¼	66⅝	67	648,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Erie Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1896.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Certificates for Securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company:

We shall be prepared, on and after March 4, to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE ENDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new coupon bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel, Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis, William P. Dixon, Lewis May, David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford, Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant, Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards, James J. Hill, James Timpson, Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following official cablegram dated Paris, March 4th, 1896, has just been received in this city in reference to the publication made this morning in the European edition of The New York Herald and republished in New York:

"The Panama New Canal Company re-
"affirm that they have not entered into"
"any negotiation with the Nicaragua"
"Company. Project for consolidation an-"
"nounced in the Herald has no founda-"
"tion whatever. Representative of the"
"Nicaragua Company has not met any"
"officer of the Panama New Canal Com-"
"pany."

"By order of the Board."
"CHANOVE,"
"Director of the Panama New
"Canal Co."

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s 5 % Gold Bonds, due 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

Until further notice the undersigned will receive as depositaries the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Bondholders.

Under this agreement the undersigned will undertake to purchase at their face value the August 1, 1896, coupons of the deposited bonds, in case they shall not be paid at maturity.

Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

SPEYER & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1333	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1639	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1653	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5558	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3050	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4003	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4093	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4408	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5500	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES R. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
19TH DRAWING.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

The FOLLOWING NUMBERS of bonds of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1896, until and including July 31, 1896, on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

434	4388	5164
1196	4547	5749
2187	4649	5797
2727	4757	5882
2815	4970	5951
4221	5134	6002
		6003

COUPON BONDS.

36	1435	2768
119	1448	3083
131	1870	3255
731	2182	3285
1224	2323	3511
1244	2364	3702
1434	2678	3782

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1896. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1896, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

TO HOLDERS OF

Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The financial embarrassment of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. has resulted in the appointment of a Receiver for your property.

The Baltimore & Ohio owns a controlling interest in the common stock of the Pittsburgh & Western; and is also an owner of its second mortgage bonds, and indorser of its floating debt.

Under these conditions it is of the greatest importance that the holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS should unite for the protection of their own interests, and that they should do so without delay.

We represent holders of a large number of the above-described first mortgage bonds, and invite the co-operation of all holders of these bonds in a movement for the protection of their interests; and request them to send us their names and addresses, and the amount of bonds held by them.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & SONS,
31 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
March 3, 1896.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO. 1st Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE having secured the deposit in the Mercantile Trust Company of a large majority of the above-mentioned bonds, and the certificates of the trust company having been listed by the New-York Stock Exchange, the time within which outstanding bonds may be deposited without penalty or condition has been extended to and including March 15, 1896. After that date no bonds will be received, except on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., } Committee.
H. L. THORNELL.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,860,381.27
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		1,053.87
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		915,717.40
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		565,552.45
Specie		1,083,084.41
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		4,236,676.00
Cash items, viz:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,677,431.00	
Other items carried as cash	44,222.12	
		3,721,653.12
		$25,329,118.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)	89,293.92
Due depositors as follows, viz:	
Deposits subject to check	$11,902,256.40
Demand certificates of deposit	4,610.00
Certified checks	2,110,099.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,391.22
	14,027,357.18
Due trust companies, State and National banks	5,653,764.58
Due savings banks	1,804,390.84
Unpaid dividends	4,312.00
	$25,329,118.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

[No. 1370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,787,801.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		407.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		279,977.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		939,026.43
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,094,010.77
Due from State banks and bankers		150,274.05
Checks and other cash items		22,258.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,348,780.88
Notes of other National banks		51,777.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		748.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,072,393.12	
Legal-tender notes	534,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	280,000.00	
		1,886,893.12
		$14,611,949.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	432,459.74
Due to other National banks	$3,792,780.19
Due to State banks and bankers	2,582,884.21
Dividends unpaid	1,807.75
Individual deposits subject to check	4,935,982.84
Demand certificates of deposit	1,144.00
Certified checks	243,674.72
Cashier's checks outstanding	121,216.15
	11,679,489.86
Total	$14,611,949.60

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,334,976.13
Due from State and National banks		858,673.37
For collections		51,100.00
Real estate		73,420.00
U. S. and other bonds		141,136.55
Specie		
U. S. legal tender and notes of National banks		554,709.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges		315,026.33
Current expenses	$13,606.61	
Exchange	2,017.63	
	15,624.24	
Vault and fixtures	7,000.00	
		$3,851,665.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$21,338.83
Interest	7,379.19
Other profits	15,303.19
	44,021.21
Individual deposits	$2,994,523.37
Certified checks	51,630.54
	3,046,153.91
Due State and National banks	$4,106.25
Due private bankers	2,663.07
	6,769.32
Unpaid dividends	$12.00
Collateral account	4,709.18
	4,721.18
	$3,851,665.62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of The Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. M. HARRIS, President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of March, 1896, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

[No. 1,261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,077,216.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,351.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		369,631.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		80,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		139,980.46
Due from State banks and bankers		1,569.84
Checks and other cash items		20,562.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		62,823.17
Notes of other National banks		3,146.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,649.67
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$187,260.00	
Legal-tender notes	100,744.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
		298,004.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		7,000.00
Total		$2,120,125.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,393.02
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	65,792.50
Dividends unpaid	1,426.70
Individual deposits subject to check	1,469,365.46
Demand certificates of deposit	1,693.48
Certified checks	15,454.42
Total	$2,120,125.58

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1896. HENRY W. KENNEDY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
JNO. A. DELANOY,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,101,128.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46,157.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$2,000,000 4s, 1907	
	1,000 000 4s, 1925	
	1,450,000 5s,	
		4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, 5s		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds:		
$2,000,000 4s, 1907	$160,000.00	
1,000,000 4s, 1925	170,000.00	
1,500,000 5s	195,000.00	
		525,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,656,522.06
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,510.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,813,712.06
Due from State banks and bankers		755,910.42
Checks and other cash items		325,829.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,266,269.35
Notes of other National banks		6,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$481,330.75	
Legal-tender notes	3,234,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	910,000.00	
		4,625,330.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		77,000.00
Total		$35,243,620.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	466,463.71
National bank notes outstanding	3,970,617.50
Due to other National banks	4,966,772.13
Due to State banks and bankers	2,671,372.36
Dividends unpaid	6,049.00
Individual deposits subject to check	15,386,476.44
Demand certificates of deposit	178,446.85
Certified checks	470,059.98
Cashier's checks outstanding	114,362.39
Total	$35,243,620.36

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1896. WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
AUSTIN CORBIN,
J. R. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 1357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,460,212.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		17.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		27,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		231,076.39
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		23,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		414,495.87
Due from State banks and bankers		50,697.01
Checks and other cash items		14,835.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		178,748.99
Notes of other National banks		8,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,126.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$334,810.50	
Legal-tender notes	198,695.00	
		533,005.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		39,658.59
Total		$4,344,424.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	239,662.12
National bank notes outstanding	215,680.00
Due to other National banks	163,439.10
Due to State banks and bankers	383,639.82
Dividends unpaid	284.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,585,266.20
Demand certificates of deposit	6,960.28
Certified checks	143,137.87
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,355.41
Total	$4,344,424.30

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JAMES DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1896. JAMES FORREST,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. B. TOTTEN,
JOHN W. NIX,
S. B. DOWNS, } Directors.

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,879,888.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		343.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		8,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,973,969.51
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		3,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		266,798.68
Due from State banks and bankers		101,970.91
Checks and other cash items		26,323.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		374,047.79
Notes of other National banks		62,425.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,063.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$990,703.50	
Legal-tender notes	500,505.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	310,000.00	
		1,801,208.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$8,761,299.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	550,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	41,004.41
National bank notes outstanding	221,380.00
Due to other National banks	167,916.74
Due to State banks and bankers	448,194.68
Dividends unpaid	127.50
Individual deposits subject to check	6,670,561.29
Demand certificates of deposit	260,273.08
Certified checks	90,874.58
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,877.21
Total	$8,761,299.43

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. D. BORDEN,
W. R. GRACE,
NOAH DAVIS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,686,712.25
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		13,786.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		57,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		12,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		918.75
Stocks, securities, &c.		225,122.50
Other real estate and mortgages owned		53,949.19
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,246,152.88
Due from State banks and bankers		145,421.06
Checks and other cash items		8,515.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,261,044.08
Notes of other National banks		6,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		33.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,348,406.40	
Legal-tender notes	844,000.00	
		2,192,406.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,520.00
Total		$12,912,422.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	35,156.98
National bank notes outstanding	49,700.00
Due to other National banks	7,211,310.04
Due to State banks and bankers	1,540,453.96
Individual deposits subject to check	2,162,647.30
Demand certificates of deposit	107,538.53
Certified checks	470,492.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	135,123.63
Total	$12,912,422.71

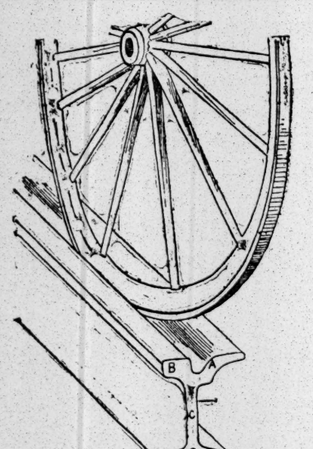
State of New-

NEW RAIL FOR SURFACE ROADS.

The Curve of the Flange Assists the Wheel of a Vehicle to Get Out, Mr. Collis Says—The Mayor Approves.

The street-car rail shown in the accompanying diagram has been adopted by Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Engineer North for the surface railway system of this city, and has already been approved by John D. Crimmins of the Metropolitan Traction Company. The Mayor has also approved it, and the Corporation Counsel has expressed the opinion that its adoption can be enforced.

The advantage of this rail over the side-bearing rail lately used here, as pointed out by Mr. Collis, is that the curve of the



A Wheel on the Rail,
Illustrating How the Flange "A" Acts to Lift It Out.

flange "A" assists any wheel the tire of which is so narrow that it can follow into the slot to rise out of it, the curved portion catching the wheel. As the wheel rolls forward the flange acts as an inclined plane to raise the wheel easily and smoothly from the slot. In effect, there is no such twist to a buggy in leaving the rails as is experienced on either the side-bearing rail or the rail invented by ex-Mayor Hewitt.

The position is shown of a light buggy wheel in the slot. The flange "D" and the web "C" gives stiffness and stability to the rail. The advantage lies in the relation between the curve of the flange "A" and the side of the tread of the rail "B," flange "A" acting as a shoulder or fulcrum which lifts the wheel when turning to the left, as shown in the diagram, over the edge of the flange without any perceptible jar or other irregular motion.

MORE CHANGES AT BELLEVUE.

Work of Investigation to Continue—Keeper White of the Morgue the Next to be Put on the Rack.

The Charities Commissioners intend to keep up the work of making changes in Bellevue Hospital, started by the dismissal of ex-Warden William B. O'Rourke. There will, however, be no public investigation and no removal of any considerable number of employes at one time.

The board, at its session yesterday, appointed Bernard Clarke as Steward permanently. Mr. Clarke has been at the hospital about a month. His work includes the distribution of supplies, not only at Bellevue, but at other of the hospitals under city management.

Much of the information which led to the investigation came from Mr. Clarke, according to President Croft. Mr. Clarke was given a civil service examination about two weeks ago, in which he was outranked by only one man, James Gleason, who has been a clerk at the hospital for a number of years.

Mr. Croft, when seen yesterday, said that it was impossible to give any very definite statement as to the condition of affairs which was found at the hospital.

"There will be no public investigation," he said, "and any talk of turning the matter over to the Commissioners of Accounts is only conjecture. They have too much to do, anyway. We have certainly found a very shocking state of affairs at the hospital, which will in the end lead up to a number of changes."

Mr. Croft would not say at what time these changes would come, but thought that it would be within a few days.

"The next department at which we shall strike will be the Morgue," he said. "We have proof of mismanagement there. We know for one thing that Mr. White, the keeper of the Morgue, has been in collusion with this man Maloney and his brother the undertaker, of whom so much has been said."

The board has not yet decided upon a successor to ex-Warden O'Rourke, and, according to Mr. Croft, it has as yet considered no names. Keeper White is a veteran, and in case the Charities Commissioners should wish to remove him he could demand a trial. He insists that in such an event the Commissioners could produce no evidence which he could not refute. Mr. White has been in the employ of the department nearly thirty years.

MORE ROOM NEEDED FOR SILVER.

Vestibule of the Sub-Treasury Silver Vault to be Used for Storage.

Authority was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday from Washington by which plans and specifications will be prepared and bids invited for the conversion of the vestibule of the silver vault into an annex vault. The accumulation of $48,000,000 in silver has overcrowded the vault, so that bags are stacked to the ceiling in some places, and only a narrow passage remains for those who must enter. Wooden braces have been set across the passageway to prevent the bags of silver from slipping down. There is always danger that the braces may become dislodged. If that should happen, any one caught in the vault could hardly escape serious injury.

Extra room is needed because, while the Treasury lowers its silver stock in the season for moving crops, the result for the full year is always a net increase. The stock here last July was $50,000,000. It was reduced several millions in the Fall, and stood at $46,750,000 on Jan. 1. Since then it has been growing.

The Treasury officials are considering a plan by which mint and Sub-Treasury accumulations of silver may be less troublesome. Since the stocks never decrease by more than a small percentage, it is proposed to store the constant accumulation in vaults and to place the vaults under seal. This accumulation then need not be disturbed. The plan is advocated also because it would obviate the necessity of counting all the silver whenever there is a change in officers at depositories. The new officers would accept the silver in the closed vaults on the certificate of the Treasury and mint officers who placed it under seal.

The Steamboat Albany Not to Blame.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court, recently handed down a decision dismissing a libel filed against the Day Line Steamboat Albany.

The complainant was a man named Kelley, who claimed damages for injuries to a canalboat of his, on Aug. 27, 1895, while lying at the bulkhead at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River.

The defense proved that the Albany was on her usual course near the middle of the river and that a large steam yacht had just gone up close in shore and caused the swells resulting in the damage to the canalboat.

The case was dismissed without a discussion of the question as to what rights the owner of the canalboat might have had to load his boat heavily and place it in such a position that the steamboat was compelled to go slowly in order to avoid injuring the boat.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST WINS.

An Injunction Restraining the Transfer of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Continued.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company succeeded yesterday afternoon in securing a continuation of an injunction obtained by it restraining Newman Erb, Thomas Carmichael, Henry K. McHaig, Henry A. V. Post, and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company from assigning or pledging its rights in the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company. The continuation was granted by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

The trust company secured the injunction on the ground that the parties restrained are indebted to it in the sum of $92,500, loaned last November for the purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad. It is contended that the construction company was organized to take the stock of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, which, in time, was to transfer the stock to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad. The latter is soon to be incorporated and the individual defendants, it is alleged, bound themselves in the amount of $10,000 each for the settlement of the loan.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company contended that the terms of the agreement concerning the loan made all of the claims subordinate to that of the trust company, and that an attempt was made to give others a prior claim.

A NOVEL DIVORCE CASE.

Justice Pryor Permits a Wife to Help Her Husband to Secure a Decree.

Under a ruling that a husband and wife can testify for each other, although not again one another, Mrs. Sophia Schulz was placed on the witness stand before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday on behalf of her husband, Trugott Gottlieb Schulz, who is suing her for absolute divorce.

The Schulzes were married on May 24, 1884, and on Feb. 8, 1894, Mrs. Schulz left her husband. Mrs. Schulz said on the stand: "I am living with Fred Mohrman, and am known as Mrs. Mohrman."

Mrs. Rightmeier, the stepmother of Mrs. Schulz, testified that because requested by the lawyer for the plaintiff she had served the papers in the case.

Mrs. Schulz, on being recalled, expressed surprise that she had no counsel. "I engaged a lawyer, and he did not come," she said.

"What did you get counsel for?" Justice Pryor asked.

"I want to get my grandmother's picture," Mrs. Schulz replied.

"Do you deny the charge made by your husband?" asked the Court.

"No. He could not take care of me, and I left him. For ten years I worked very hard, and there was no gratitude. I got very tired of that, and concluded to stop it," said Mrs. Schulz.

Justice Pryor said he believed Mrs. Schulz to be a good woman naturally, but that her sense of morality was very poorly developed. He granted Schulz his decree.

Long Sentence for Harry Wilson.

Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday sentenced Harry Wilson, the negro burglar, to twelve years and ten months in State's prison.

Wilson was convicted ten days ago of burglary in the second degree, second offense.

He was tried for breaking into the house of Mrs. Frances Barnes of 239 Central Park West, on Dec. 28, 1895, and stealing a quantity of diamonds and jewelry.

Wilson will make an appeal to the Supreme Court.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 809—Ed. Wilkey, alias one Davis, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 853—Ed. Alberty, alias Charles Burns, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 8—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. The State of Nebraska ex rel. the Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska.—Argued.

No. 685—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames et al.; No. 686—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. George Smith et al., and No. 687—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until Thursday. The call for Thursday will be: Nos. 685, (and 686 and 687,) 801, 694, 841, 681, 130, 13, 137, 141, and 142.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Open in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

106—Sanders vs. Munson. 98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 99—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 100—Forster vs. schooner Daylight. 107—Frankel's Sons vs. United States. 108—United States vs. Murphy & Co. 110—Wild West Company vs. Roser. 111—Traders' Accident Company vs. Wagley. 113—United States vs. Dickson. 114—Brown vs. steamship Advance.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1288—De Lima & Co. vs. United States. 1247—United States vs. Irwin Sons. 1121—Tiffany vs. United States. 1123—Same vs. same. 698—Rosenthal vs. same. 1796—Goodrich, Alford, Eupham & Co. vs. United States. 1875—Langerman & Petty vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. same. 1150—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. same. 1812—United States vs. Cramer, Kaufield & Co. 2143—Fuerst Brothers vs. United States. 1513—Jackson & Co. vs. same. 205—Borgfeldt & Co. vs. same. 2134—Oppenheimer & Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry H. Holly and another, trustees, &c., vs. Manhattan Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by R. L. Maynard for appellant, H. G. Walker for respondents.

Corn Exchange Bank of the City of New-York vs. American Dock and Trust Company, appellant.—Argued by T. D. Kennison for appellant, J. M. Bowers for respondent.

People vs. John A. Williams, appellant.—Argued by George A. Fisher for appellant, Frank L. Smith, District Attorney, for respondent.

Calendar for Thursday: Nos. 418, 402, 414, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—20—Eisner vs. Curiel. 44—Lennon vs. Grauer. 17—Pinckney vs. Darling. 27—Hutchinson vs. Root. 57—Schmidt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 66—Clarke vs. Westcott. 69—Fay vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 83—Evans vs. Ogsbury. 75—Higgins vs. Tefft. 8—Maher vs. Garrity. 72—Martin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 59—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbert. 82—Smith vs. Crocker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 2—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 3—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 4—Bryant vs. Ondrak. 5—Wallerstein vs. Helburn. 6—People vs. Goldstein. 7—Best vs. Best. 8—Traynor vs. Jones. 9—Baumann vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 10—De Leeuw vs. Board of Education. 11—Halstead vs. Halstead. 12—Gibson Electric Company vs. Furman. 13—Appleby vs. Appleby. 14—Froehlich vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 15—Kellner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 16—Muller vs. Cypress. 17—Matter of Hecht. 18—Hurd vs. Thomas. 19—People vs. Gardner. 20—Kerr vs. McGrane. 21—Bruce vs. Bruce. 22—Edwards vs. Griswold. 23—Fyfe vs. Kelly. 24—Matter of Buggs Barrell Company. 25—De Miranda vs. De Carrillo. 26—Steeves vs. Thorn. 27—Reid vs. Jewellers' Review Publishing Company. 28—Guild vs. Gardiner. 29—Jacobs vs. Muller. 30—Matter of Phillips. 31—Koos vs. Wagener. 32—Gundlach vs. Newman. 33—Suckert vs. Suckert. 34—Freeland vs. Ward. 35—Vanuxen vs. Ker. 36—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 37—Backstrom vs. Bay State Beneficiary Association. 38—Pollock vs. Carlew. 39—Stynbeck vs. Stynbeck. 40—Marooney vs. Marooney. 41—Julliard vs. Jaffray. 42—Press Publishing Company vs. Copeland. 43—Shannon vs. Pentz. 44—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Auld. 45, 46—Lorillard vs. Bain. 47—Middleton vs. Dempsey. 48—Poulsen vs. New-York Gas Fixture Company. 49—Rader vs. Agne. 50—Robertson vs. Jacobson. 51—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 52—Matter of Solar Electric Company. 53—Dayton vs. Weston. 54—Matter of Goddard. 55—Wiggins vs. Hill. 56—Haas vs. Swick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. Matter of Steuben Avenue. 3—Knoblock vs. Knoblock. 4—Wheeler vs. Broderick. 5—Duval vs. Humphrey.

Demurrers.—128—Iselin vs. Chemical National Bank. 116—Luaria vs. Moses.

Preferred Cause.—2648—Sonn vs. Niebuhr.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1683—Hooker vs. Ensign. 1381—Stelfel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1535—Liebskind vs. Bohnst. 2451—Finn vs. Duffy. 1463—Matthiessen vs. Goodwin. 1630—Same vs. same. 1671—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Wimpfheimer. 1370—Boucke vs. Bell. 1839—Hartvigson vs. Gilmore. 1869—Woodman vs. Partridge. 1616—Van Brunt vs. Brown. Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver for the People.

1—James Lynch. 2—Le Burto Cologero. 3—John B. Morfini.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—6310—Pendergast vs. Union Railway Company. 7239—Brinn vs. Levy. 4413—Weyant vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5670—Hennessy vs. Osborn. 3982—Breyman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 7184—Westcott vs. Nehrbas. 7100—Burton vs. Gottschalk. 7241—Grey vs. Hoffman. 3805—Searle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7081—Tannenbaum vs. Fleischhauer. 7063—Albright vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7255—Lilienthal vs. Levy. 6596—Day vs. Paddock & Fowler Company. 5251—American Surety Company vs. Hazard. 6304—Molinelli vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1592—Jones vs. Union Railway. 2119—Shidlovsky vs. Levy. 2130—Dickinger vs. Heilman. 2134—Bloomingdale vs. London and Lancashire Insurance Company of Liverpool. 846—King vs. The Mayor, &c. 1854—Cooper vs. same. 778—Goodward vs. McBurney. 1096—Hatch vs. Koehl. Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part V.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part VI.—Daly, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term Part VII. at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1225—Taylor vs. Thompson. 4575—Myers vs. Dean. 1503—Nihnyk vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2087—Beall vs. General Electric Company of Yucatan. 2085—Beaker vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1450—Parker vs. Post Building Company. 1860—Schwartz vs. Cornell. 1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1955—Elsen vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 7047—Meagher vs. Bach. 1699—American Strawboard Company vs. Spooner. 2170—Healy vs. Hayward. 910—Schultz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Open at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Julia Duffy, William F. Foster, Harriet Gardiner, John H. Ripley, Ferdinand A. Ferand, John Hilbert, Babette Oberhofer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate's Court in County Court House, at 10:30 A. M.

1084—Contested will of Carl H. Stiller. At 12 M.—Will of Maria E. Lane.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3346—Rheinfeld vs. Dahlman. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. Tamsen. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 3827½—Haskins vs. Crumbie. 296—Bambridge vs. Friedlander. 332—Solenhoefer Action Verein vs. Fountain. 930—Butterfield vs. Chedsey. 297—Standing vs. Fuller. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 171—Tuskousky vs. Strauss. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 810—Atwood vs. Delsanto Manufacturing Company. 546—Masons' Supply Company vs. Regan. 908—Hogan vs. Alschul. 3011½—Graef vs. Rice. 394—Baruch vs. Everard. 3977—Patsford vs. New-York Photogravure Company. 432—Levy vs. Schattman. 152—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1035—Gompert vs. Fishel. 988—Mendeles vs. Scherlach. 1026—Courtney vs. Franklin. 1030—Ceasar vs. Saltzman. 1031—Same vs. same. 1041—Lazzaro vs. Carroll. 1044—Goldfield vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 599—Twomey vs. Phillipi. 589—Darcy vs. Mehrbach. 768—Shuls vs. Epstein. 1050—Goddard vs. Sexton. 1029—Gottlieb vs. Koplik. 535—Harman vs. Gallagher. 1033—Langdon & G. Brewing Company vs. Reynolds. 1034—Franklin vs. Kruse. 315—National Bank of Cory vs. Werner. 518—Egan vs. Terwilliger. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 947—Wenzel vs. Wenzel. 981—Koenigsberg vs. McCollum. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 937—Tyler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 960—Holmes vs. Kraatz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

776—Goodheim vs. Rostwanger. 672—Regan vs. Ehrich. 671—Deutsch vs. Adamm. 818—Hand vs. Pennock. 744—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Raynor. 642—Geitelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 673—Minner vs. Thramann. 867—Shey vs. Cohen. 718—Rompel vs. Carr & Brown Company. 719—Bedleston & Wier vs. same. 675½—Dugan vs. Hanly. 679—Kelly vs. Adler. 687—Schreyer vs. Barron. 730—Elsing vs. United Growers' Company. 844—Marshall vs. Simpson. 862—Jaffe vs. Netherland American Steam Navigation Company. 863—Sheufield vs. Freundlich. 832—Silberman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 3537—Smith vs. Smith. 678—Ferris vs. Brady. 938—Williams vs. Williams. 765½—Wurthmann vs. Hill. 914—O'Connell vs. Hatting. 819—Roberts vs. Weinberg. Garrety vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3786—Rogers vs. O'Neill. 381—Barnes vs. Mengis. 3814—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogerty Company vs. Greene. 3916—Noe vs. Busse. 3926—Mackell vs. Hilton. 1817—Allwood vs. Murphy. 3238—Smith vs. Bechtold. 3835—Edey vs. Cusick. 3940—Maass vs. Kracher. 3173—Bittiner vs. Kramer. 3884—Banta vs. Niebuhr. 3980—Robertson vs. Wolff. 3906—Raddington vs. New-York Photogravure Company. 3932—Batten vs. Wood. 3739—Zennser vs. Lorsch.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1046.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen. 2—Rocco Petereofaccio. 3—Bernard Efinger. 4—Patrick Hayes. 5—Tony Mango and Alfred J. Lloyd. 6—Daniel F. McCourt. 7—Charles Tasker. 8—Antonio Maggio. 9—James Ryan and John Murtha. 10—Leo Richter. 11—Michael Magee. 12—Michael Girado and Stephen Girado. 13—Robert McKinley, William McGee, and John Tittrington. 14—Joseph Sylvester and Mary Sylvester. 15—Joseph Hirsch. 16—John McQuire. 17—John Higgins. 18—Noah Rockefeller. 19—Jeremiah Monahan and Joseph Martin. 20—John Gorman. 21—Bertha Wyler. 22—Charles H. Hubbard.

Pleadings.—1—Andrew Ricci, Giuseppe Porto Frank Testa, and Antonio Festa. 2—William F. Melville. 3—John Dolar. 4—James Staples. 5—Henry Johnson. 6—James H. Madden. 7—Frank Schmidt. 8—Ruffo Giuliano. 9—John Hassen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Michael Farley, alias John Farrell. 2—James O'Dell, (2.) 3—Domenico Poplgnam. 4—Henry W. Leonard. 5—Benjamin F. Greenthal and Edward Greenthal. 6—Joseph Albert. 7—James McCarthy. 8—Daniel Robertson. 9—Joseph Garvio. 10—Paul Canzler. 11—Peter Akelrad. 12—William Nugent. 13—Edward Gutfield. 14—Edward Maurer. 15—Antonio Morrello. 16—Charles Jansen. 17—Domenico Hawkins. 18—John F. Murray and Kate Murray. 19—Luigi Nero. 20—Jacob Feldman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—John Moran and Thomas E. Flannery. 2—Edward E. Noblett. 3—Teressina Petrizzi. 4—Morris Finkel. 5—James Keenan. 6—Michael B. Ether. 7—Matthew Tierney. 8—Lee King. 9—Frank Jalek. 10—Dora Hatchkork and Rachel Hatchkork. 11—August Aulry. 12—Louis Fusco. 13—Abram Cane. 14—James Adrian. 15—Leo Gotthelf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Ludwig Ren. 2—Nicola Lanza. 3—Gustave Philips. 4—Louis Raban. 5—Matthew O'Neill. 6—Martin Lachman. 7—Horace A. Thompson. 8—John O'Neill. 9—Frank S. Partridge. 10—David Mendelson. 11—Thomas Pritchard. 12—Samuel Simon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—New-York Investment and Improvement Company vs. Wilson—George Haas.

Andrews, J.—Wood vs. Hagan; De Long vs. same—Phil M. Leakin.

Beekman, J.—Lee vs. Lee, Jr.—Francis D. Hoyt. Crosby vs. Dennis—Lawrence Godkin.

Pryor, J.—March vs. Clark—Edward D. O'Brien. Woodcock vs. Rosenzweig—Adrian H. Joline.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Isaac Hirsch vs. Stephen A. Dutton—Joseph P. Osborne.

Andrews, J.—Morris Levy vs. Fannie Leon—Morris Levy.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Francis Demasio; George Leventritt.

Lis Pendens.

66TH ST, 436 East; John Kowalinka against Amelia Gorman, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

19TH ST, 122 West; Department of Buildings against William Blair and others, (violation of building laws.)

SPRING ST, 278; John A. Aspinwall, trustee, against John Duffy, administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots N, O, P, and Q, 24th Ward; Maria V. Annonio against Giacomo Calamari and others, (partition.)

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x 100; Anna E. Leaycraft against Armintha Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Exparte business 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Clement, J.

357—McKeown vs. Nevison. 146—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 204—Church vs. Kresner. 196—Sharman vs. Bentkowski. 215—Hilton vs. Van Doren. 225—Kissam vs. Kissam. 104—Jarashaw vs. Will. 191—Russell vs. Russell. 230—Sautter vs. Fink et al. 231—Klett vs. Klett. 232—Luquer vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Olsen vs. McKenna. 234—Fleming vs. Hadley. 235—Sellew vs. Kirby. 236—Heinsen vs. Heinsen. 237—Howell vs. Reed, et al. 238—Fuchs vs. Kuchs. 239—Sage vs. Culver. 241—Eiserman vs. Egenberger. 242—Gielow vs. Gielow. 243—Bigby vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 244—Brady vs. Brady. 245—Rothlingshofer vs. Rothlingshofer. Highest number reached in its regular order, 245.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Stover, J.; Part III.——, J.; Part IV.—Kellogg, J.

4116—Seed vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 4117—Grimes vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 1308—O'Hara vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1554—Lewis vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1410—Walker vs. Long Island Railroad. 1326—Graham vs. Knipe. 942—Leibinger & Oehm Co. vs. Ernst. 1345—Maguire vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 987—Riehl vs. Zirkel. 1159—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1607—Myers vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1660—Ash vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1661—Thomas vs. Thomas. 1668—Meyer vs. Wolf. 1669—Stowell vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1671—Fox vs. Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Railroad. 1672—Phillips vs. Meyer. 1676—Menahan vs. Sheridan. 1677—Blyman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 954—Litchfield et al. vs. Maguire. 3403—McMahon vs. New-York and Brooklyn Ferry. 2976—Maresca vs. Maresca. 1371—Hurst vs. Sachs. 1451—Barr vs. St. Catharine's Hospital. 1678—Cullen vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1681—Kings County Elevated Railroad vs. Eagle Storage Company. 1682—Newman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1683—Monks vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1685—Cornell vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1686—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1689—Dexter vs. Barteaux. 1690—Heyer vs. Miller, &c.

The following causes, being on for the first time, will be held for the day on request: 2215—Ferraro, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 886—Silverman vs. Simmons. 1144—Kratschman vs. Lawrence. 1025—Marin vs. Schoffer. 1691—Marzette vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1692—Granger, administrator, vs. Shiebler Company. 1693—Richardson vs. Goll. 1695, 1696—Fuegen vs. Geisberg. 1697—Silliman vs. Weldman Cooperage. 1698—Foster vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1699—Hanson vs. Callahan. 1700—Meyer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1702—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn. 1703—Thomson vs. Green. 1704—Clements vs. Frank.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1704.

NOTICE—All causes from the highest number reached up to No. 2000 will be called on Friday, March 6, at 4 P. M., in Part I. The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which future day calendars will be made up, the object being to get rid of causes which are dead, or never to be tried.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of James Noble, Henry D. Astermoor, John S. Shepherd, Homer E. Bennett, Smith Powell, Charity M. Butler, George Mansfield, Euphronia Wallein, John Byrnes, Mary Byrnes, James Atkins, Edward Curran, and Alice Hawkins, (for briefs.)

The estates of David McDonald, Fredericker Schoefer, Adam Bossong, Francis X. Fely.

The administration of Albin Schneider and Peter C. Grunder.

The transfer tax in estate of Nora Flynn.

Contested calendar at 10:30—17—Will of Egbert Goldsmith.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

Mary Jane Patten vs. Mary McDonough. William Sanders vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Ruth Jackson vs. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Francis Solomon vs. William H. Combs. Patrick J. Lovely vs. Sharkey Monument Works. Fred. A. Frohne vs. Hein F. Kronke. The Whitehouse Tailoring Company vs. Henry Bassen. Elizabeth Ince, by guardian, vs. John F. Ince. Thomas Flood vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Mary Fitzgerald vs. Mills N. Daniel.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

EXCHANGE AND STATE ELEVATORS.

The Sending of a Committee to Albany Provokes Criticism.

Members of the Produce Exchange discussed with some warmth yesterday the visit to Albany of a committee appointed by President McCord to represent the Exchange in opposition to the bill to provide State elevators for grain at Buffalo and New-York. If the bill were to become a law, money would be available for elevators in which the charges would be less than those maintained by private enterprise. The difference is estimated at 1 cent a bushel.

Members who criticised the committee's mission said it showed scant regard for consistency, since the Exchange, through its Grain Committee, was seeking to obtain from the railroads a reduction in grain charges here. Advocacy of a reduction by the Grain Committee, for the purpose of regaining grain trade which ports better favored in freights are capturing, and opposition to a State bill framed expressly to reduce grain charges were thought by members to deprive the Exchange of any claim upon the respect of the grain trade, and they were believed to be calculated to excite distrust and suspicion. The general opinion seemed to be that the sense of the Exchange on the subject of State elevators should have been taken before sending a committee to Albany to oppose the plan.

Comment was quite pointed and personal on the composition of the committee, two of whose members—E. G. Burgess and H. L. Wardwell—have business connections with which State elevators would interfere. Mr. Burgess is President of the International Floating Elevator Company, known as the Elevator Trust, and Mr. Wardwell is partner of President McIntyre of the Brooklyn Warehouse Company. Henry Hebert, Chairman of the Grain Committee, which is appealing to the railroads for a reduction in grain charges, and Stephen B. Carey are the other members of the committee.

DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY SEIZED.

An Attachment by Frazee & Co. for $13,318.

The Sheriff yesterday placed keepers in charge of Durland's Riding Academy, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, under an attachment against Durland's Riding Academy Company for $13,318, in favor of Charles P. Easton, as assignee of Frazee & Co., hay merchants, who failed on Tuesday.

The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company is a foreign corporation, organized under the laws of West Virginia. The Sheriff levied upon all the property of the company in the academy, including 87 horses, some safes, books, &c.

This company was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of $150,000, and made the place one of the finest riding schools in the city. The business increased to such an extent that larger quarters became necessary, it is said, and in November last a new company was formed under the same name, but under New-York laws, and capitalized at $300,000. The new company proceeded to erect a new building at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West.

It was stated then that the plant, fixtures, good will, &c., of the old company, valued at $300,000, were to be transferred to the new company, which was to assume the liabilities of the old company.

Chamber of Commerce to Consider.

At its monthly meeting to-day, the Chamber of Commerce will consider a memorial to Congress urging the construction of a new Custom House on the present site, a report on limiting the height of buildings which may be hereafter constructed in this city, an address to business men and commercial bodies throughout the United States, urging the selection only of such delegates to the two National Conventions as are in favor of the present gold standard; resolutions protesting against the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and resolutions against the passage of the Raines Excise bill.

Dr. Bowdish Called to Danbury.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley W. Bowdish, who will leave the pastorate of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been unanimously called to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Danbury, Conn. He has accepted and only awaits the approval of the Bishop. He will receive $3,000 salary and will have the use of the parsonage. The church is valued at $75,000.

The Rev. Dr. Bowdish has done good work in Brooklyn, and, through his untiring efforts, has erected a magnificent church—the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A New Tall Building Planned for Park Row—Auction Offerings Set Down for To-day.

Mr. Reuben M. Wilcox has sold to a Mrs. Southack the four-story limestone and brick dwelling 330 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. G. T. Ernst has sold for August Ruff the five-story brick flat 55 Seventh Street, 25 by 93.6.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers have established themselves in Room 2 of the Exchange Building, in Liberty Street. After May 1, they will have larger quarters in the same building. The first monthly meeting of the board was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Francis B. Robert has sold to B. F. Cohen, for Horgan & Slattery, one of their new four-and-one-half-story American basement dwellings, 254 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 15 by 65 by 100.

The last two of the twenty-foot front dwellings on West Fifty-fifth Street, part of the St. Luke's Hospital plot, brought about $70,000 each.

The foundation plan for the proposed new twenty-five-story office building, which is to be erected at 13 to 21 Park Row, running back to Theatre Alley, and having an L to 13 Ann Street, by a syndicate represented by William M. Ivins, the well-known lawyer, was filed with the Building Department. Robert H. Robertson, the architect of 100 Fifth Avenue, is working up the plans, and will have them completed in a short time.

W. D. Rusher has sold for Mrs. Dupignac, to Mr. Rickerson, 141 West Ninety-second Street, a three-story house, 17 by 56 by 100, with bathroom extension, on private terms.

At auction in the Liberty Street Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 42 by 98.9, to Thomas K. Sager, at $36,100. To Irving Schmalzel, at $65,000, he sold the four-story and basement brown stone dwelling 16 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 215 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 60.1½ by 100. To Du Bois Smith, at $31,000, he sold the four-story brick flat, with store, 1,441 Third Avenue, east side, 77.1½ feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.1½ by 101.8.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $12,700, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Griffith, the four-story brownstone dwelling 304 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.6 by 102.2. To W. F. Trevette, at $10,200, he sold, under foreclosure, the four-story brownstone dwelling 1,745 Lexington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 16.8 by 65. By executor's order, he sold the Pickhardt stable and vacant property 120 to 128 East Seventy-fifth Street, in three parcels. The first, a vacant plot, 44.8 by 102.2, 79,10 feet west of Lexington Avenue, went to Samuel Cohen, at $30,200. The property adjoining to the west, numbered 124 and 126, and being 36.0½ by 102.2, with two-story brick stable, was bought by H. A. Bade, at $22,250. The brick and stone stable and riding rink 120 and 122 East Seventy-fifth Street, 44.4½ by 102.2, went to D. H. Kohler, at $23,100. The total of the sale was $80,115. This same property was offered at auction on Feb. 5, 1895, by Mr. George R. Read, and was then bid in at $9,900. To-day's auction sales at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north line, 183.9 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,830.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson, referee, the undivided one-fifth part of the following property, subject to life estate of Mrs. Susan O'Dell: Nos. 259 and 261 West Fifty-third Street, 50.9 by 99.10 mixed, three-story brick and two-story frame dwellings in front, and two-story brick in rear; also 309 and 311 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, four-story brick and three-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $5,615.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies referee, south side of New, or Croton, Street, 214.5½ feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 87 by 25 by 86.9; also 264.5½ feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 86.4 by 25 by 86.9, less the land taken for One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Due on judgment, $2,440.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, northwest corner of Delancey and Clinton Streets, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $15,020; on prior mortgage, $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row and 13 Ann Street, for a twenty-five-story brick office building, by William M. Ivins of 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; to contract; cost not given.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, eighty-five feet east of Lenox Avenue, for fourteen three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William Picken of 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $224,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, eighty feet east of Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Mary Forbes of 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $56,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for nine three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Eliza C. Webster of 334 Audubon Avenue, owner; cost, $85,000.

Nye Plains Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Elizabeth Street, for a two-story frame stable and workshop, by the Mayor, &c., owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, by Edward Jenkins of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Grant Avenue, owner; cost, $50,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, northwest corner, for two five-story brick flats and stores, by William Hennessy of 794 Tenth Avenue, owner; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Frederick Brandt of 419 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $14,500.

Hill Avenue and Suburban Street, southwest corner, for a one and one-half story frame structure, by George W. Meyer of 528 and 530 Washington Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Bedford Park, for a two-story brick factory, by Ruth A. Wallace of Newburyport, Mass., owner; cost, $25,000.

Lexington Avenue, by Thomas Kirkwood of 415 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $250.

No. 845 Broadway, by estate of J. A. Beers, 44 Wall Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and offices; cost, $600.

No. 468 West Twenty-third Street, by Leon Appell of 271 West Twenty-third Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 168 Madison Street, by Gussie Goldstein of 168 Madison Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

Jerome Park and Van Cortland Avenue, southwest corner, by Frank P. Dursie, alterations to a one-story and attic frame tenement; cost, $200.

No. 476 Robbins Avenue, by Charles Mohr of 476 Robbins Avenue, alterations to a four-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 522 West Twenty-second Street, by Reuben Beck of 504 West Twenty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick storage building and stable; cost, $150.

No. 190 Water Street, by Bruce & Cook of 504 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick office and storage building; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 4.

WEST 11TH ST, 38; Leavitt J. Hunt to Richard Stevenson $10

BLEECKER ST, 54; Louis S. Brush, Pauline Myers, and Leah S. King to John B. Cole 100

WEST 11TH ST, 38; Frank Moss and wife to Leavitt J. Hunt 1

MULBERRY ST, 234 and 236; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Andrew Ferretti and another 10

STANTON ST, s e corner of Norfolk St, 25x57; Louis Simon and wife to Jacob Cohen 66,500

DELANCEY ST, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 25x75; Mary E. McCafferty and Essie E. Mooney to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

WAVERLY PLACE, n s, 107.5 ft e of Macdougal St, 82.6x136.9, to an alley, x 82.4x131.2; also, n e s of 13th St, Lots 107 and 108, Map 3, land at Greenwich, 9th Ward, 40x43.11; Mary C. Chisolm to George R. Chisolm and another 1

13TH ST, 412 West; John Pettit and wife to Henrietta M. De Ruyter and another. 1

82D ST, 10 West; Henry A. Weissmann to Simon Marx 1

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 54x100.8; Simon Marx and wife to Henry A. Weissmann 1

COLUMBUS AV, Lots 19 and 20, map of part of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station; Clara J. Butler and another to Samuel Steinmetz and another 1,050

LOT 80, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 24th Ward; the Central National Bank to Dora Lyon.. 1

WILLIAM ST, s s, 228; Louis C. Raegener and wife to Thomas F. Keating 27,000

FRANKLIN ST, 43; Enrico M. Scognamillo to J. P. Mask and others 13,000

PIKE ST, 48; Charles W. West, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld 18,250

WATER ST, 165; John M. Judge, referee, to Solomon Schwarz 25,850

OLD SLIP, 10; Matilda C. Verplanck to Arbuckle Brothers 37,500

FRANKFORT ST, e corner of William St, 58.4x83.9x51.11x87.11; James Adair to John Pettit 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta De Ruyter, individually and as executor, to James Adair 1

157TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Fannie H. Kelly to Henry A. B. Kelly 1

24TH ST, 238 East; Mary T. Lynch to Thomas F. Mulvany 1

80TH ST, 103 West; William C. Adams and wife to Anna L. Thomas 1

61ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Henry P. De Graaf, as trustee, to Francis A. Cokefair 4,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 74th St, 22.2x70; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to William C. Adams 1

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Edward W. Dewey to Roswell P. Fowler 1

64TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Anton Masin to Barbara Masin.... 1

57TH ST, s s, 35.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; Francis Callaghan and wife to Herman O. Armour 1

86TH ST, 422 to 426, and 420 to 434 East; Karl M. Wallach to Moses K. Wallach..125,000

54TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 55x200.10 to 55th St x irregular; St. Luke's Hospital to William Rockefeller 235,800

64TH ST, 131 East; Richard Ranft and wife to Herman Levy and another..... 1

46TH ST, 148 East; Alonzo G. McLaughlin to Maurice V. Freund 10

57TH ST, 33.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; Johanna Baumann to Francis Callaghan 1

112TH ST, 40 East; Louis Aaron and wife to Charles H. Heimburg 1

MADISON AV, 1,661; Isaac Ebenfeld to Annie J. Grozcky 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Henry Kammerer and wife to Mina J. Rosenzweig 1

MADISON AV, 1,477; Alexander Cameron and wife to Henry Lauer 1

8TH AV, 2,915; Isaac G. Van Tassell and wife to Joseph A. White 1

109TH ST, n s, 27 ft e of 4th Av, 26x74; Charles Schaumburger to Rebecca Schaumburger 1

8TH AV, 2,915; William S. Munn and wife to Isaac G. Van Tassell 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 124x irregular; Herman O. Armour and wife to Francis Callaghan and another..... 1

SHERIFF, 7 ft of 1223 St, and 209.7 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 55.3xe 0.1xs 55.3xw 0.4½; Mitchell A. C. Levy to John J. Lynch.. 300

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 101st St, 75.8x100; Hyman Sonn and others to William M. Chapman 57,500

184TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 150x99.11; Herman Hugle to David Stewart.. 1

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.4; George J. Flelbig and wife to Kate Wendell and another..... 500

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x53.6x158x67.8; John R. Vandervoort to Christopher J. Swingmann..... 900

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 174th St, 115.4 ft to 11th Av x86.7x300; same to 50th Day 1,800

BROOK AV, w s, 540.6 ft n of 163d St, 150x99x150x97.4; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to David Mayer Brewing Company 4,500

LOT 484, Section 4, Tuse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Josephine Myers and others.... 1,000

LOT 483, same map; same to same..... 1,000

LOT 443, same map; same to same..... 1,000

LOTS 443, 483, and 484, same map; Josephine Myers and another, administrators, to Mary E. De Lavergne..... 3,000

56TH ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x75; Priscilla G. Gesner to Katharine S. Schuchardt..... 23,000

Recorded Leases.

JUBE, Albert B., as committee of the estate of John H. Jube to William Westein; 83 Bowery, store floor, &c., 5 years $1,900

MUNRO, George, to Stephen Miller; 21-23 Centre St, store, 5 years..... 1,900

TYLER, Julia R., to Edmund E. Minner; 136 West 92d St, 5 years..... 1,550

SCHAFER, Mary, to Maria Klett; 470 Brook Av, store and rooms, 4 2-12 years. 300

SACHMAN, Samson, Henry Morgenthau, and Abraham Goldsmith to Charles E. Runk; n s of 124th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, $900.11, 10 years..... 3,000

GUNNISON, Austin, by attorney, to Kasper J. Nunn; 2,030 1st Av, store and rooms, 5 years..... 240

KNEUBEL, F., to Marcel Leproux; 2 Carmine St, 1 1-3 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAIR, James, to Oliver E. Cromwell and Henrietta M. De Ruyter; e corner of Frankfort and William St, (Carlton House,) 3 years..... $112,500

BARTHOLD, Mary E., to William Minscherf; 630 2d Av, 4 years..... 2,200

COLE, John B., to Louis S. Brush and others; s s of Bleecker St, 80.1 ft e of Crosby St, (two mortgages,) 2 years... 40,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds, to Hermann O. Armour; n w corner of Lenox Av and 135th St, 1 year... 32,988

CUNNINGHAM, James F., and wife to Elizabeth Juby; 217 West 115th St, 1 year..... 1,600

CROTTY, Michael, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 210 East 111th St, 1 year..... 7,500

DAGGETT, Mary J., to George E. Waldo, trustee for Harriette L. Coates; 96 Watts St, 4 1-6 years..... 3,675

FERRETTI, Andrew and Augustus, to Alice D. Weekes; 234 and 236 Mulberry St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 40,000

SAME to Agnes Weil and Bernhard Mayer; same property, installments..... 6,000

FREUND, Maurice V., and wife to the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; s s of 46th St, 168 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 1-12 years... 15,000

SAME to William Harison; same property, installments..... 2,000

FOSTER, Tallmadge W., and wife to Permelia A. Eustis; s w corner of Valentine Av and Travers St, also e corner of Valentine Av and Travers St, 1 year.. 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and wife to the Washington Trust Company of New-York; committee of Martha Green; 1,684 and 1,686 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 24,000

HART, Isaac, and William M. Chapman to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 101st St, 9 months..... 45,000

SAME to same; same property, 9 months. 32,500

HERBERT, Alexander, to Edward W. Burleton; Lot 210, map of Arden property, 1 year..... 200

KEEGAN, Catharine E., to Rachel Silverman; n s of 26th St, No. 315 East, installments..... 135

KAESTNER, Gustav, and wife to Mary S. Taylor; s s of Columbus Av, 132.7 ft e of Jackson Av, 3 years and 2 months. 2,800

KETCHAM, Hamilton, and wife to Mary A. McFarland; 714 Union Av, 3 years.. 7,000

LOW, Dora Dorn, to Helen Lyon, guardian of Ethel Lyon; s s of 87th St, 145 ft w of 9th Av, demand..... 5,000

LINDENMAN, John G., to Julia E. Cameron; n s of 35th St, 147.9 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 2 months..... 19,000

LOWENFELD, Phoebus, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees for Mary N. Braman; 309 Delancey St, 3 years.. 13,000

SAME to Adelaide Peyser; 48 Pike St, 1 year..... 10,000

LORCH, Sarah, Carrie, and Felix, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 98.9 ft n of 40th St, 1 year..... 9,000

LOWERRE, Catharine A., to Augustus H. Allen, executor, &c., of William G. Valentine; n s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of 167th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 3,000

MULVANY, Thomas F., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 24th St, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

McCAGGART, Mary D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 207 West 32d St, 3 years..... 5,000

MOONEY, Essie E., to Mary E. McCafferty; e s of Catharine St, Lot 479, map of Rutgers farm, 1 year..... 3,750

MAYER, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 West 77th St, 3 years..... 14,000

NULLER, George F., and wife to Cecile E. Ellshemius and others, executors, &c., e s of Southhurst Av, 25 ft n of 147th St, 3 years..... 11,500

SAME to Lucy Torr; e s of Bradhurst Av, 25 ft n of 147th St, 2 years..... 500

McENTEE, Mary E., to Max Goebel; e s of 146th St, 150 ft n of 3d Av, 23d Ward, demand..... 1,500

NAGLE, Garrett, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 40th St, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

RICHARDSON, Emma B., to Bertha Uehlinger; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 1,000

RAUTENBERG, Ida, and husband to Joseph Kritzman; s s of Henry St, 113.1 ft w of Market St, 5 years..... 10,000

RAFTER, Edward, and wife to Carl Fischer; w s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHWARZ, Solomon, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 165 Water St, 5 years..... 15,000

STEVENS, Henry E., and wife to Joseph Tuckerman; s s of 27th St, 232.4 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

THOMAS, Anna L., to William C. Adams; n s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, (103 West,) 3 years..... 9,750

THATCHER, James, and wife to Theodore C. Gross; n w s of Jefferson Av, Lot 36, map of Ryer homestead, secures rent of 75 West Houston St at, per year. 1,800

WEISSMANN, Henry A., to Simon Marx; n s of 95th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 4,000

WALLACH, Moses K., and David Gerber to Karl M. Wallach; 422 to 426 and 430 to 434 East 86th St, 6 months.... 30,000

STEINMITZ, Samuel, to Clara J. and Thomas Butler; s s of Columbus Av, Lots 19 and 20, part of Downing estate, 2½ years 550

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Clara J. and Thomas, to Michael Gent $550

BURKE, Elizabeth W., to Edward F. Burke 1

CARY, Clarence, administrator of P. J. Morris to Clarence Cary and another, trustees of Margaret R. Turner 30,000

CHRISTMAN, Charles, to Bertha Christman 1

NIENABER, Otto, to the Consumers' Brewing Company 1

PERKINS, Edward C., to John A. Roebling's Sons Company 1

SMITH, Emilie H., executrix, &c., of Henry G. Hashagen to Henrietta Hashagen 1

THE GERMAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Henry Morgenthau..... 13,082

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

For sale on 183d St., bet. King's Bridge Road and 11th Av., and also bet. 11th Av. and Amsterdam Av.; two plots of lots.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (5082)

Builder's Loans.

CHEAP RATES.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OF FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor
OF THE
Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,
THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY
consisting of
Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as
Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,
AND
5 and 7 West 17th St.,
northwest corner
5th Av. and 17th St.
FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the
five-story brick Business Building, with lot,
NOS. 201, 203, AND 205 WILLIAM ST.,
and
17 FRANKFORT ST.
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

A LARGE, LIGHT, STEAM-HEATED APARTment; eight rooms and bath, elevator service and electric light if desired. 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE MOST PALATIAL OF PRIVATE APARTments; vicinity Gramercy Park; large parlor and bedroom, for two persons; service equal the Waldorf; colored butler, chef, &c.; $45 weekly; references. ALEXANDER, 246 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

On Washington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River, between the Ridge Road and the Lafayette Boulevard, 171st and 172d Sts.; the McCormack homestead, known as "Walnut Grove," with stable and outbuildings, and attractive grounds.

PARTICULARS OF
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE ST.

NO. 19 WEST 12TH ST.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 25x55, with butler's pantry extension. To rent from May 1. House and plumbing in good order.

Permits and particulars
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. (5081) 9 PINE ST.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—A suitable home in the country near some pretty village not too remote from New-York, for two American ladies, mother and daughter, with highest city references; such a place would be taken for a term of years at a moderate rental; unfurnished. Address G., Box 150, Times.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America 55,000
SAME to Matthew Callahan 12,000
WATSON, Marston, and another, executors, &c., of John Burke, to Edward F. Burke 109,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

7TH AV, 127 to 131; Joseph M. McArdle against Moses G. Byers, owner; James J. Spearing & Son, contractors $75

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 162d St, 88x100; Bernard Schmalacker against Robert I. Wallace, owner and contractor.. 1,600

MARMION AV, e s, 360 ft n of Tremont Av, 25.3x82.2; Anthony Bellow and others against Frank V. Sabeth and Luigi Pasqua, owners and contractors 240

7TH AV, 127 to 131; Hugh J. Spearing against Moses G. Byers, owner and contractor 1,785

LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St, 81x74.6; John Elder, Jr., against Daniel M. Robinson, owner; Alexander and Mary A. McNeice, owners and contractors; James McNeice, contractor 91

BROOME ST, 504; Griffin Brothers against Nicholas Crothers, owner; John Moran, lessee and contractor 49

HICKORY ST, e s, Lots 79 and 80, map of Bronxwood Park; Lewin Vinton & Sons against George H. and Annie J. Love, owners; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 175

126TH ST, 161 West; Boughton & Terwilliger against Charles Weisbecker, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 92

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Coffee Exchange Building

Beaver St., through to Hanover Sq.
(near William St.)

OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new fire-proof building, suitable for Lawyers, Brokers, Importers, &c. Space divided to suit. Well lighted. Rents, $200 and upward. Rapid running elevators and all modern conveniences.

Electric light and elevator service at night.

For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5080)

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building, concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

EDISON BUILDING,

42-44 Broad St., through to 38-40 New St.

OFFICES FOR RENT,

suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or similar occupation, at very moderate rates, arranged to suit tenant.

ALSO

Large ground floor office on New St. Size, 29x51.

For plans, rates, and full particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5079)

TO LET.—No. 39 West 14th St., handsome first and second lofts, 25x85; very light; high ceiling; large entrance; suitable for salesrooms or light manufacturing; location unequaled; rent low.

Lancashire Insurance Co.'s BUILDING,

25 Pine St., adjoining Sub-Treasury.

Offices at $300 and upward in this exceedingly well-lighted building. No extras.

For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO (5078)
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR LEASE.

No. 24 Beekman St.,
Store, Basement, and Lofts.
Will alter to suit tenant.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (5083)

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

The McCormack camp in The Adirondacks, on the banks of Cross River, at Lake, near Paul Smith's, consisting of a comfortable and pretty modern furnished cottage, built on three sides of a court, one story in height, with seven or eight large rooms, with open fireplaces, &c.; price for season, $600.

PARTICULARS OF
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE ST.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST TWELFTH STREET AND WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EMMA E. HORN et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MARY A. ALLEY and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the sixth day of February, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eleventh day of February, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the fifth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-fifth part of and in other right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to all the following described premises:

First—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of ten lots of ground belonging to Charles Trinder and James Jenkins," made by Francis A. Vidal, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the numbers twelve and thirteen, and together bounded southerly in front by Twelfth Street, formerly Troy Street; easterly by lot fourteen on said map; northerly in the rear by lot number five and parts of lots numbers four and six on said map, and westerly by lot number eleven on said map, containing in front and rear fifty feet and two inches, and in length on each side sixty-nine feet ten inches, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and known by the street numbers 259 and 261 West Twelfth Street.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-seventh Street fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-seventh Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Both of the above-described premises being subject to the life estate of Susan O'Dell, widow of Adolphus L. O'Dell, deceased. Dated New-York, February 13, 1896. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, known on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, adjoining the New-York City private park situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York," dated July 9, 1894, Rudolph P. Rosa, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of July, 1894, by the number five hundred and fifty-two (552) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of St. George's Crescent formed by the intersection with the southerly side of Grenada Place; running thence westerly along the southerly side of St. George's Crescent twenty-four and fifty-five-one hundredths (24.55) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553); thence southerly along the easterly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553) ninety-two and fifty-three-one hundredths (92.53) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552); thence easterly along the rear of lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552) twenty-five (25) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551); thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551) one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Grenada Place, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grenada Place one (1) foot and sixty-three-one hundredths (63-100) of a foot to the point of beginning at the southeasterly corner of St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 20th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
JOHN A. AMUNDSON, Plff's Att'y, 146 Broadway, New-York City. f24-2aw3wM&Th&mh16

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—D. DOMYN MORAN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MARY M. GRUNHUT et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the seventh day of February, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the fourteenth day of February, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the ninth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Thirty-fifth Street and the Eighth Avenue; thence southerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue part of the way along the middle of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said John H. McGinn by deed delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage.—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 & 54 William Street, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Comm

STAMPED "49 BROADWAY"

Another Platt Scheme to Furnish Motive Power for His Machine.

HE IS DEALING IN GAS THIS TIME

A Bill That Will Lend Strength to Republicans Through Meters—Manufacturers Hampered.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Another of the bills emanating from 49 Broadway, New-York City, and whose purport pure and simple is to increase the patronage of the Platt machine, came up for consideration before the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly this afternoon. This bill is fathered by Assemblyman Austin of New-York City, and proposes to create a political ring, which, while not so strong as that which has charge of the canals of the State, would be fully as effective around election time.

James L. Stewart, the new Gas Meter Inspector, has refused to allow any seals to be placed on newly manufactured gas meters. The reason for this refusal, it is asserted, is to get the gas companies and meter manufacturers to hurry the Austin bill through the Legislature. Although Mr. Stewart receives a salary of $5,000 a year, he believes that the payment of about $200 a year for the necessary seals which would be required should not be borne by him.

But the milk of the cocoanut is not here. The bill of Mr. Stewart takes out of the law, as it now stands, the provision that the Inspector shall inspect, &c., "when required," and makes it his duty to inspect, &c., any and all meters, "including repaired meters," and provides that in addition to the three Deputy Inspectors provided for by the law, the Inspector, "when he finds himself unable to attend to his duties in any city or town, shall appoint temporarily, and for such time as he deems expedient, one or more Deputy Inspectors of Meters for the county in which such city or town is situated."

For the service of such deputy in inspecting and sealing each meter the bill provides a fee of 25 cents shall be collected from the gaslight companies of the State. For sealing new meters the meter manufacturing companies shall pay a like sum. Out of the fees thus collected the special deputies are to be paid, the remainder of the fees to go toward office rent and expenses.

At the hearing to-day Mr. Stewart said that it was impossible to carry out the provisions of the law with the present force allowed him, and also that new meters and repaired meters had never been properly inspected.

David G. McClure, representing the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, opposed the bill as pernicious legislation. Should it pass in its present form, he said, the Inspector of Gas Meters would have unlimited powers. If the bill was to be enacted, he proposed that a lump sum be placed in it for the expenses of the office of the Inspector. Then the companies would understand just what amount they were expected to pay each year. As the bill now stands, he declared, there was nothing in it to prevent a deputy from examining and sealing a single meter a dozen times over. If the glass over the recording dials was broken and replaced by a new one, it would come under the head of a repaired meter, and be subject to a new seal and a tax of 25 cents.

When the hearing was concluded the committee notified those present that the bill would be given further consideration at a later day.

As one of the results of the proposed legislation, one of the meter manufacturing companies of this city, which makes 1,800 meters a month, has secured an order in the Supreme Court requiring Deputy Inspector of Meters Pauley to show cause March 14 why he should not inspect and seal all the meters manufactured by the firm for use in New-York State. In the application the firm sets forth that many of the meters in their works ready for shipment have not been inspected, and that their business is being crippled thereby. In his answer, Mr. Pauley will say that it is absolutely impossible to obey the present law, and that there is a bill pending which, if passed, will remove all difficulties.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

Little Change in Boards of Supervisors as a Rule.

ALBANY, March 4.—Reports from yesterday's town meetings throughout the State show the following results:

Saratoga County—Sixteen Republican and four Democratic Supervisors were elected, a Democratic gain of one. Saratoga Village elected a Democrat for the first time in five years.

Geneva—Republicans elected Supervisor, Collector, and Assessor; the Democrats the rest of the ticket.

West Bloomfield—Democrats elected all but Justice of the Peace and one Assessor.

South Bristol—Democrats elected Supervisor; all else Republican.

Clyde—Democrats in Galen elected Supervisor and three other officers. In Rose the entire Republican ticket was elected.

Cuba—The entire Republican ticket was elected, and the license candidate for Excise Commissioner.

Batavia—The Republican town ticket and the liberal license candidate for Excise Commissioner were successful.

Ontario County—Democrats gained largely in the Board of Supervisors. Phelps, Victor, and Bloomfield elected Democrats.

Ulster County—The Board of Supervisors will stand as at present—17 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

Rensselaer County—Thirteen Republicans and three Democratic Supervisors were elected. The board will stand 17 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Bath—Dr. Sutton, the Young Men's candidate for President, was elected by 139 majority.

Victor—Democrats elect Supervisor.

Wayne County—Democrats made gains, but the Republicans will have a heavy majority of the Supervisors.

Albion—Two Democratic candidates and one Republican were elected.

Washington County—Republicans elect seventeen Supervisors—a clean sweep.

Franklin County—Republicans elect all but two Supervisors—a gain of three.

Sullivan County—Eight Democratic and two Republican Supervisors were elected, a gain of two.

Orange County—The Republicans lost the towns of Cornwall, New-Windsor, and Warwick, and gained the towns of Hamptonburg and Deer Park. The new Board of Supervisors will stand—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 8.

Greene County.—The Republicans, for the first time, elected a majority of the Supervisors.

Steuben County.—The Board of Supervisors will stand 31 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Although the City of Corning elected a Democratic Mayor, he will be powerless, as the Common Council stands 8 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

License seems to have been carried generally where it was an issue.

NEW-ENGLAND FLOODS RECEDING.

Many Factories Resume Work and Others Will Be Started To-day.

BOSTON, March 4.—From all parts of New-England reports have come to-day that the floods are subsiding and that business stopped by the overfulness of rivers is being resumed.

The machinery in all the water-closed shops in Haverhill will be started to-morrow morning. The Connecticut River is full of ice and driftwood, but danger is past. The electric-car service in Lawrence has been resumed, and most of the mills will resume work to-morrow. The Merrimac has fallen nine feet.

Maine reports that the waters are receding. Biddeford fears the breaking of its main log boom. The bridges between Biddeford and Saco are unsafe. The damage in Hallowell is over $15,000, and in Gardiner and Farmingdale over $100,000. The loss in Lisbon Falls is $40,000.

Most of the factories in Dover, N. H., resumed work to-day.

Mayor Would Protect the Parks.

Mayor Strong has approved the bill prohibiting the dunmping of snow from the Battery sea wall. This bill was opposed by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring.

"I have approved the bill," said the Mayor, "because I do not think that our parks should be used for any such purpose. I want to protect the parks. I might not do any harm to dump the snow there, but it is just as well to be careful about such matters. If you give some of these departments an inch they might take an ell. The parks are for the people and they should be kept solely for their proper purposes."

THE HOME MISSIONS RALLY.

Presbyterians Think It Was a Great Success—President Cleveland's Presence Had No Political Significance.

The Presbyterian Home Missions rally at Carnegie Hall and at the Central Presbyterian Church Tuesday night was pronounced a success yesterday by the officers and members of the Home Mission Society of the Church.

Many were nevertheless grieved or annoyed by published stories or comments that they regarded as slurs or covert attacks on persons identified with the rally. Some refuted assertions that the sole object of the meeting was money gathering, and that the result was entirely disappointing.

"There is not the slightest basis for the statement that we are disappointed," said the Rev. W. C. Roberts, Corresponding Secretary of the society. "About $5,800 was collected last night. Our collectors said that many whom we counted on for contributions said that they would decide what to do in a day or two.

"Now, the Treasurer, Mr. O. D. Eaton, reports that checks are coming in to-day, so that the sum collected on the night of the meeting by no means represents its financial results.

"I cannot understand some of the slurs on the meeting. Politics may have been at the bottom of some disparaging remarks; others were, perhaps, inspired by the presence of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

"President Cleveland is a Presbyterian and does not hesitate to announce his adherence to the Church. We were fully justified in asking such a distinguished Presbyterian to preside.

"Dr. Talmage was invited because he is an eloquent preacher, able to speak from personal knowledge on home missions. I take it that many of the disagreeable things said were due to his presence.

"But articles like these cure themselves. One newspaper said that the money collected was for a building. It could have been easily determined that it has nothing to do with the home missions. But we do not make it a point to enter into controversies. Were we so inclined, there would be but one step between that and what are called 'sensational developments.'

"I am amazed that one paper, at least, has lent itself to this slurring, and that editorially, and I cannot account for it."

CARRIED A CLUB TO CHURCH.

J. P. Lee, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Heard the Pastor's Friends Wanted "To Do Him Up."

Chairman Joshua P. Lee of the Board of Trustees of the Bethany Baptist Church, Atlantic and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn, appeared in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of having threatened to strike his pastor, the Rev. Reuben I. Gaines, with a club.

The trouble, it is said, was caused by the pastor's connection with the Grand Order of True Reformers, of which he is the Grand Chief. He induced, it is said, Margaret Miller to invest $50 in shares in the organization, and she is now suing the pastor to recover the $50.

The congregation, which is composed of colored people, is greaty interested in the trouble. Lee is fifty-three years old, and wears a special policeman's shield. It appears that he has been attending divine services, armed with the club which he informed Justice Walsh he only intended to use in self-defense.

"The people of the church are jealous of me," said Lee. "I am Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and am really the head of the church.

"It is true that I have carried a club to church with me. I heard that some of the minister's friends had been threatening to do me up some night, so I made up my mind to be prepared. I wrapped the club up in a paper, and took it to meetings with me, but I did not intend to use it unless compelled to do so in my own defense. I'm a special officer, and have a right to carry a club."

His lawyer asked that he be discharged, but Justice Walsh denied the motion and adjourned the hearing until next Monday. Chairman Lee was paroled in the custody of Policeman Train.

Lee said that the minister became angry when he learned that Lee was to be a witness of Miss Miller in her suit to recover the $50.

CHARLES L. COLBY'S WILL FILED.

Large Trusts for His Sons and Many Charitable Bequests.

The will of the late Charles L. Colby of 8 East Sixty-ninth Street was filed with the Surrogate for probate yesterday.

Many charitable bequests are made by the will. Mr. Colby's estate is valued at $34,000 in real estate and $500,000 in personal property.

Four trusts are created by the will, as follows: First, a trust of $100,000, the income of which goes to Mr. Colby's widow, Anna S. Colby, for life, and at her death to Howard Augustus Colby, the eldest son, and if he dies without issue the amount goes to Everett Colby, the youngest son; second, a trust of $100,000, in which the widow is to have a life interest, and at her death the money is to go to the two sons; third, a trust of $100,000 for Howard Augustus Colby; and, fourth, a trust of $100,000 in favor of Everett Colby. In addition there is left to the sons $100,000 each, to be paid one year after the death of the testator.

Mr. Colby leaves bequests to his brothers and sisters, as follows: Henry Francis Colby, Joseph L. Colby, Mary Frances Walworth and Georgette Wolfe, $6,000 each. To other relatives there is left $35,000.

The charitable bequests are as follows: New-York City Baptist Mission Society, $5,000; International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000; Brown University, $20,000; Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women, $5,000; American Baptist Mission Union of New-York, $10,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society of New-York, $10,000; Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Boston, $50,000.

In case the bequests exceed the value of the estate, the two trusts first mentioned are to be provided for. In that case, also, the amount to be paid to the two sons as income from the two following trusts is to be left to the discretion of the widow until the sons are thirty-five years old. The legacies of $100,000 each to the sons are made absolute. All the bequests to the family and relatives are to be preferred to the charitable bequests.

The sons, Howard Augustus and Everett Colby, yesterday consented to the probate of the will.

MAY PROVE HARD ON OLD FIREMEN.

Members of the Department Must Take Another Civil Service Examination.

In accordance with an old rule in the civil service regulations ordering firemen to undergo an examination every three years, which since 1884 has been a dead letter, Chief Bonner has ordered all the men in the department to undergo an examination as to their physical and mental fitness for service. The preamble of the resolution gotten out by the Board of Fire Commissioners, directing the examinations, states that the Civil Service Supervisory Board has called for a list of all the employes, stating their fitness to remain in the department.

The enforcement of this law is regarded by most of the officers and men as a political move under the guise of reform. Many old employes in the department can not stand so good an examination as when they entered, though better fitted for their several positions than ever, and this, they fear, will furnish an excuse for their dismissal. The examination of the officers has already begun.

Mineral Painters' Exhibition.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Mineral Painters was closed last evening. It was the most successful one in the history of the organization.

During the two days and nights that it was continued about 5,000 persons attended. The exhibition was given in the Pouch mansion, Brooklyn.

There were more than 1,000 exhibits, contributed by thirty members. The exhibits comprised overglazed and underglazed china painting and glass painting.

Miss Alice Anderson was Chairman of the Decorating Committee. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. W. Osgood; Vice President—Miss Ida Johnson; Secretary—Miss Alice Anderson; Treasurer—Mrs. Bainsley.

PORT HUDSON MEDAL QUESTION.

Fun Poked at Senator Lodge's Bill to Grant Medals to the Survivors of the "Forlorn Hope."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A great deal of quiet fun is being poked at Senator Lodge over his bill to grant medals to survivors and heirs of the Port Hudson "Forlorn Hope" storming column. One would suppose from the language of the bill that the medals were intended to commemorate some splendid piece of heroism, in which men took their lives in their hands, and came out with depleted numbers from a storm of Confederate shot and shell. The fact is that the storming column only existed in theory; no storming of Port Hudson ever took place, and every member of the "forlorn hope" was a "survivor" until he died from natural causes in after years. The subject was thoroughly considered in the former Reed Congress, in 1890, and the House Committee on Military Affairs at that time did not warm up greatly toward the bill, even after it had passed the Senate.

The actual facts were brought to Mr. Lodge's attention at the time, but he pleaded that he had promised friends of the bill to do what he could for it, and he seems to have renewed the pledge in the present Congress. The bill passed the Senate on Monday without a word of debate, and the entire proceedings occupy five lines of The Congressional Record.

The basis upon which the bill rests is the fact that Gen. Banks issued an order declaring that "officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured that the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi."

The perils and glory of the charge were never shared by anybody, for the simple reason that Port Hudson surrendered as a consequence of the fall of Vicksburg, without the necessity of a charge. The committee which considered the subject in 1890 appreciated the fact that the men who volunteered for the charge were worthy of honorable consideration, but they did not regard the promise of Gen. Banks as binding for the granting of the medals, when it was conditioned upon the receiver sharing in the charge, and when so many other soldiers of the Union had actually courted death at Balls Bluff or Fredericksburg, or on a hundred other fields, without the hope of medals.

One of the propositions made at that time was to have the medals, if issued, state the actual facts, instead of conveying the impression that the "survivors" were the remnant of a shattered attacking column.

TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

Brooklyn Railroads' Employes Organizing to Repeat Their Demands for Wages and Hours.

The men employed on the trolley cars in Brooklyn are reorganizing, with the object of renewing the demands for which they struck last Winter. If the reorganization is sufficiently advanced by June the demand will be made then.

Two unions are engaged in the work of reorganizing these men, District Assembly No. 75 of the Knights of Labor, to which the old horsecar employes and later the trolley men belong, and the American Railway Union, which has already formed "a local" in Brooklyn.

There exists a perfect understanding between the two bodies, and each one is enrolling the trolley men that the other cannot get. Several conferences have been held between the leaders of District Assmbly No. 75 and of the American Railway Union in regard to plans of organization, and another conference will soon be held in New-York, which Eugene Debs is expected to attend.

When all the trolley men, or the great majority of them, shall have joined these organizations, both will make preparations for a united demand on the trolley companies, and order strikes if necessary.

These two bodies are further trying to organize all the surface railroad employes throughout the country in a co-operative organization of the Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union.

Just now they are trying, by means of a special committee, to get the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies to take back the men that were blacklisted after the last trolley strike.

Master Workman Martin J. Connolly of District Assembly No. 75, who had charge of the last trolley strike, has been re-elected to that position. A testimonial concert and ball will be given for his benefit March 16 at Turn Hall, 73 Meserole Street, Brooklyn.

Connolly said yesterday that if a strike should be ordered in any one city it will be impossible to fill the places of the strikers from any other city without incurring a strike in that city.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Killing of the Trolley Franchise Bill in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—In the House this morning the Committee on Revision of the Laws reported adversely the bill providing that veterinary surgeons shall register with the County Clerk. The report was concurred in. The adverse report of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, making it unlawful to locate any new cemetery or to enlarge any cemetery without the consent of the local Board of Health, was also concurred in. The bill providing for the appointment of a collector of unpaid personal taxes in Paterson was opposed by several members, including Mr. Bullock of Paterson, but, nevertheless, was passed by a vote of 35 to 14.

The Senate passed the Asbury Park Music bill; the act prohibiting the establishment of cemeteries in first-class cities without the consent of the governing body, and the bill authorizing Cape May to spend $50,000 for public improvements.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill providing that where a person died under such circumstances as to require a medical examination, the body shall not be embalmed until after a permit is given by the County Physician. Penalties are fixed for violation of the law.

Reed's Trolley bill was killed by the House this afternoon after a long debate, the vote standing 25 to 28. The bill was to forbid the granting of franchises to construct trolley roads along public highways unless $2,000 for each mile of single track, or $4,000 for each mile of double track, was paid by the company securing the franchise. The country members divided on the bill, and the city members voted against it almost solidly. The House passed a bill making valid all ordinances heretofore adopted by the Paterson Board of Public Works.

Francis's Bicycle Path bill was passed, as was also the bill for the founding of an asylum for the indigent blind at Englishtown, Monmouth County. The Senate this afternoon killed the bill making it a misdemeanor to sell an article for sterling silver unless it was of standard purity, and passed the following bills:

Providing that the widow of a man dying intestate shall receive all personal estate after debts are canceled; fixing terms of Town Collectors, Assessors, and Clerks at three years; prohibiting prize fighting with any kind of gloves, and making salary of Commissioner of Public Roads $2,000 per year.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M., and the Senate till Friday morning.

THE LAW ABOUT MUTILATED COINS.

An Effort to be Made to Punish the Passers as Well as the Mutilators.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Secret Service officers of the Treasury Department are anxious to secure a change in the statutes which will provide for the punishment of those who pass mutilated United States coin. Strange to relate, there is no law under which prosecutions for this offense may be conducted.

The Government detectives say that the "crooks" have introduced a new and ingenious method of realizing from gold currency. A short time ago the Treasury Department people were deeply concerned over the great number of light-weight gold coins in circulation, and an investigation was instituted. The Secret Service agents found that the milled or corrugated rim of the coin had been removed, decreasing its value about 5 per cent. New milling was then put on, and the coin, to all appearances, made perfect. Several arrests have been made and the tools of the culprits seized.

The law at present permits a punishment of those who perform the work of mutilation, but it is deemed necessary to provide as well a punishment for those who aid in the circulation of these coins. The law will be changed so as to make punishable equally with mutilation the knowing and fraudulent passing of impaired currency.

MAD DASH BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Driver Left Behind in Park Row—Upset a Milk Wagon and Wrecked a Street Car—Several Hurt.

A light wagon of the Harlem News Company, drawn by two horses, moved leisurely up Broadway yesterday, its driver having been left behind in a Park Row restaurant. The horses, left to themselves, trotted along unobserved for nearly a mile, until, warming up, they broke into a gallop.

Policeman Heinatz, who was standing at the corner of Bleecker Street, was the first to observe the runaway. He started after it, and tried to clamber into the wagon. Before he could do so the horses zigzagged into a milk wagon going down town, knocking the driver, Ferris Klute of 128 Avenue D, from his seat and fracturing his left shoulder. Both wagons were smashed, and the horses of the news wagon, with the front wheels of their vehicle trailing behind them, rushed on and crashed into Car 143 of the Central Cross-Town line, as it crossed Broadway at Clinton Place. They knocked the car from the rails, tore off the rear platform, and, smashing a big hole in the side of the car in their struggles to free themselves, fell down amid the ruins. There were no passengers in the car, but the conductor and the driver were thrown into the roadway and severely bruised. A policeman reached the spot barely in time to prevent the terrified animals from kicking the men's brains out.

An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called and Klute, the milk-wagon driver, was carried away. The conductor and driver were able to take the wrecked car on to the depot.

A representative of the Harlem News Company arrived on the scene later and directed a policeman to shoot one of the horses, which had broken its leg. The driver of the runaway team, he said, was a substitute and a green hand.

BRAVERY LEADS TO PROMOTION.

Henry P. Kirk, a Brooklyn Fireman, Promoted Because of His Ability and Heroism.

Fire Commissioner Bryant of Brooklyn, recognizing the heroic conduct of Fireman Henry P. Kirk of Truck No. 3, who so bravely risked his life at the fire at 158 Prospect Street, Feb. 26, to save John Gallagher, yesterday promoted Kirk to an Assistant Foremanship.

In his communication to Mayor Wurster, in which he recommended the promotion of Kirk, the Fire Commissioner wrote that Kirk had displayed great courage at the Arbuckle factory fire in February, 1895, and that at other times he had shown himself to be a brave and efficient fireman by his general record and excellent conduct while in the service.

"I feel," continues Fire Commissioner Bryant, "that such bravery as was exhibited by Kirk reflects credit upon the entire department, and while there are very many similar instances of meritorious deeds and bravery by members of our officers and men which it would be imposible and impracticable to reward with promotion, I desire to encourage and at the same time assure the members of the fire force that no action of a gallant or meritorious nature will pass unobserved by me, but will be duly regarded, and when time and opportunity present will be credited to the officer or member of the force to whom such recognition justly belongs."

Mayor Wurster approved the recommendation, and Kirk was promoted to be an Assistant Foreman. His salary will be $1,500 a year. Kirk is a Democrat.

PRETTY THIEF WHO GAVE NO NAME.

"I Would Rather Die in Prison Than Disgrace My Family," She Said.

Detective George Oestriecher, employed in Bloomingdale's store, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, caught a well-dressed, handsome woman, twenty-six years old, Tuesday, in the act of stealing dress goods. She was taken to the manager's office, where a portion of the goods was found on her. She refused to give any information about herself, and said: "I would rather die in prison than disgrace my family."

She was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Capt. Casey pleaded with her to tell who her friends were, to no avail. Magistrate Flammer, when the woman was brought before him at the Yorkville Court yesterday, asked her to tell who she was. The Magistrate said that he would guarantee her entire secrecy, and if there were any circumstances favorable to her in the case, he would be lenient with her. She still refused to say anything about herself, and it was necessary to commit her for trial under the name of Jane Doe. Seldom has a prettier looking woman appeared in the Yorkville Court as a prisoner. She made no denial of the charge made against her.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; will do waiting; is thoroughly competent to do either work; in American family only; has first-class personal references. 35 Columbus Av., Bailey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. 201 Lexington Av., ring Lawlor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best recommendation. Call, two days, Mrs. Balmer, 310 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; best reference. 209 East 44th St., care Brownly; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &C.—By young girl just landed as chambermaid or to do light housework in private family. Mrs. Kernen, 453 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as thorough chambermaid; very best city reference. C. N., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and cook; best city references. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By trained nurse as traveling companion; references exchanged. Miss Maxwell, 1,132 Linden Av., Baltimore, Md.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and waitress in private family; first-class city reference from last employer. 111 East 102d St., care of McCarthy.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; good cook; assist with washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a good woman cook; age, 34; in private family only; country and Jersey preferred; reference. 306 West 39th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all branches; good references. 446 4th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. 243 East 46th St.; Davy's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced, good cook; moderate wages; good references. 56 West 28th St.; ring Blunt's bell.

COOK.—In hospital or institute; city or country; good reference; makes desserts, pastry in all its branches. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a neat German; cook, wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; good reference; country preferred. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. T. Olane, 584 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; willing and capable; best city reference. K. L., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; city references. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; don't object to do coarse washing; best city reference. 437 West 30th St.

COOK.—Protestant; finest company dinners; marketing; excellent manager; two years' reference; wages, $50. M., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city references. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—Experienced in good class cooking; city reference. Call or address, for two days, 65 Madison Av.

COOK.—By respectable French Protestant person as first-class cook in private family; city reference. 210 East 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By cook in private family; best city reference. 330 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 38 East 3d St.

COOK.—By a North German girl as plain cook and assist with laundry. 49 Vandam St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference from last employers. Mary, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of French cooking; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. C., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; reference from last employers. L. G., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; last employer can be seen. 463 Columbus Av.; Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; two years' best city reference. Driscoll's bell, 205 East 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotchwoman in private family; able to take a chef's place; wages, $50. Mrs. Francefort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; good baker; very economical; in small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; two or three days in the week; or housecleaning; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress wishes to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfectly fitting garments, well made, at moderate prices; stylish street, elegant evening and reception costumes, fancy waists, artistic designs; special attention given to my handsome tailor-made suits, coats, &c., which are tailor fitting and work; models to show; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., over toy store.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady desires to find two or three more families who could use the services of a very desirable young dressmaker by the week; to go home nights; has been employed by Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn; is thoroughly experienced in the art of dressmaking; can be highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; handsome gowns made reasonable at home, or $3 per day out. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers by day or home. Miss Haas, care of Ruppert, 192 East 76th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced Parisian Protestant; best city references. Care of Dr. Brava, 105 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Frenchwoman; best references. M. C., care of Mrs. Muller, 321 West 40th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German as visiting governess; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; good plain cook and bread baker; no triflers. Call or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St.; be seen at 5 P. M.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—In city or country; by competent Swedish girl; good cook; best reference. Call, to-morrow, at 321 Atlantic Av., near Smith St., Brooklyn; no letters.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant person; understands all her duties; good traveler and packer; speaks several languages fluently; best city references. L. G., care Mrs. Pearsall, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant lady's maid; capable and trustworthy; good dressmaker, seamstress, hairdressing, and manicuring; good packer; first-class recommendations. Helene, 136 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman; speaks perfect English; wishes situation as lady's maid in private family; city references. Write care of Pastor of French Episcopal Church, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian; speaks French, German, and English; good seamstress and hairdresser; traveling preferred; good references. F. G., Mrs. Jullian, 313 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; understands sewing; packing, hairdressing, care of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds fine sewing; good knowledge dressmaking; three years' city reference. Maid, 127 East 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. P. N., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By middle-aged lady as maid, seamstress, and do light chamberwork; good reference. C. M., 333 East 30th St., care of Mrs. Renner.

MAID.—By an active French, German, and English speaking Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; as competent maid to lady or miss; good needlewoman; city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or do light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. 326 West 59th St.; ring Scully's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city reference; city or country. Norman, 433 West 52d St.

MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman to wait on lady and do sewing; reference. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 310 East 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as A1 laundress; thorough, competent chambermaid, or excellent waitress; five years' unquestionable reference from last employer. O'Sullivan, 773 10th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; will go out by the day, or to do cleaning; best city references. S. J., 311 East 93d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress; family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner two last days of week. 141 West 75th St., basement, present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist chamberwork; best city reference. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; wages, $20. 514 West 48th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant woman; has a thorough experience with bottle feeding; competent to take full charge from birth; many years' city reference. Can be seen at 11 East 73d St.; former employer's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; willing to be otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an Englishwoman of experience as infant's nurse; can furnish good city references. A. C., 666 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av. Hetherington's bell.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nurse or nursery governess; speaks German and little English; good reference. A. K., care Paul, 436 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as nurse; competent to care for baby from birth; soven years' reference. 202 East 26th St., one flight up.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; in an American family; best references. E. B., Box 192, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSEMAID.—By a refined German, in American family; to two grown children; reference. G., Box 195, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking; day or week. Sanford, 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress or nurse to growing children. L. D., 224 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as waitress or chamberwork and waiting in private family; city or country; good city reference. C. L., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; will go to country; willing and obliging; reliable; reference best; private city family; wages, $20. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress capable of taking a butler's place; or as parlormaid; good references; no cards. C. E., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Best references; $18; willing to assist with other work. Waitress, 78 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; city references. Hallberg, 337 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—COOK.—By North of Ireland waitress; first-class reference; private family; also first-class cook; best city reference; together or separately. 215 West 16th St.; Young's bell, first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable of taking butler's place, or would take parlormaid's place; best city reference. M. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a middle-aged colored woman; washing and cleaning; reference. Address, three days, H., 1,227 Broadway.

WASHING.—At home; sunny yard; best references; flannels &c. Annie Reynolds, 140 West 52d St.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes to do private family washing; tablecloths and napkins for restaurant; reasonable. 474 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT MENDER WOULD TAKE CHARGE of gentlemen's linen and underwear. Mrs. C. Caumont, 64 South Washington Square.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

CHAPERON.—By a young married woman of the highest social position, will chaperon four or more young ladies for a bicycle trip in England and France during the coming Summer; replies will not be noticed except from persons of undoubted position. For references and full particulars, address, W. M., Box 213, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER DESIR